FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 186 *24 September 1984*

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin Previews UN Speech in Roque Perez B 1
Uninjured in Emergency Landing B 2
Leaves for New York B 2
Caputo Off to New York; Gromyko Meeting Possible B 3
Grinspun To Address IMF Interim Committee B 3
Casella Notes Decrease in Strikes, Tension B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 21 Sep]
Condep President Delivers Report to Alfonsin B 4
Highlights of Report [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 21 Sep] B 5
Reaction to Report [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 22 Sep] B 7
Human Rights Under Secretariat Replaces Commission B 8
New Office Chief Named [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 23 Sep] B 8
Case Against Videla Transferred to Armed Forces B 8

BOLIVIA

Soviet Antonov Plane Ends Demonstration Mission C 1
[EL DIARIO 13 Sep]
PDC Remains Within UDP Government Coalition C 1

BRAZIL

Figueiredo, Health Improved, Receives Kissinger D 1
Maluf Meets With Kissinger, Criticizes Reagan D 1
[O GLOBO 21 Sep]
Tancredo Neves Refutes Idea of Revanchism D 2
[O GLOBO 19 Sep]
PMDB's Neves Comments on Figueiredo Speech D 2
Air Minister Says Not Mingling in Politics D 3
Service Commanders, Military Ministers To Meet D 3
Commands Study Events D 3
Ministries Issue Notes D 4

CHILE

Emergency Zone Command Confirms Restrictions E 1
Dinacos Justifies Expulsion of University Students E 1
Students Accost Deans at Concepcion University E 2
Armed Group Attacks Police Truck in Concepcion E 2
Air Force Mirage Training Plane Crashes E 2

COLOMBIA

Betancur Notes Acceptance of Contadora Document F 1
King Juan Carlos I Message to Betancur F 1
Duarte Departs; Will Sign Contadora Document F 1

FARC Group Seizes School, Takes 50 Hostages F 2
Guerrillas Evicted; 5 Casualties F 3
Army Reports Discovery of Guerrilla Arsenal F 3
[EL SIGLO 19 Sep]
Delegation to UN General Assembly Appointed F 4
Briefs: Ecopetrol Investments, Production; F 4
Ambassador to Spain

PERU

President Belaunde To Meet Reagan 27 September J 1
Transport Ministry Communique on Air Conflict J 1
Belaunde Comments J 1
More Terrorist Victims Found; Official Murdered J 2
Reportage on Terrorist, Shining Path Attacks J 2
Hamlet Mayor Shot J 2
16 Peasants Murdered J 2
Shining Path Raids Hamlet J 3
Town of Chaca Attacked J 3
Factories Hit J 3
Water, Telephone Companies Bombed J 3
Explosions in Trujillo J 4
Briefs: Foreign Investment Report; Record J 4
Fishing Catch

URUGUAY

Newsmen Held Incommunicado for Torture Article K 1
Navy Commander Rejects Amnesty for Military K 1
Briefs: Newspaper Folds K 1

MEXICO

De la Madrid Meets With Japan's Shintara Abe M 1
Accepts Invitation to Visit Japan M 1
Sepulveda To Meet Shultz, Gromyko in New York M 1
Communique Issued on Political Prisoners, Missing M 2

PANAMA

Reportage on Salvadoran President Duarte's Visit N 1
Arrival Coverage N 1
Duarte on External Influences N 1
Illueca, Duarte Sign Declaration N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Price Seeks Peace, Cooperation on Anniversary P 1

COSTA RICA

Gutierrez Reviews Talks With Nicaragua in Paris P 1
IMF Delegation Departs; No Agreement Reached P 2
Monge, Australia's Hayden on Bilateral Relations P 2
Police Start Joint Actions, Enforce Neutrality P 3

EL SALVADOR

Editorial War of Nicaraguan Arms Purchases P 3
[YA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Sep]
Armed Forces Continue Antiguerrilla Operations P 3
Plan To Destroy Dam Uncovered P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 22 Sep]
Rebel Commander Killed P 4
Venceremos: Beirut Bombing Defeat for U.S. Policy P 5

GUATEMALA

URD Rejects Left-Wing Alliance, Talks Continue P 5

HONDURAS

Japanese Embassy Denies Aiding Nicaraguan Contras P 6
[EL HERALDO 21 Sep]
Salvadoran Minister Arrives for Border Talks P 6
Suazo Will Not Attend Panama Inauguration [LA TRIBUNA 20 Sep] P 7
Military Agreement Talks Viewed With Distrust [TIEMPO 13 Sep] P 7
Power Workers Told To Report to Workplaces P 8

NICARAGUA

Government Decides To Sign Contadora Document P 9
Letter Sent to Contadora Group P 9
U.S. Signing Demanded P 10
Ortega, Ramirez on U.S. Aggression, Crisis P 10
Matagalpa Rally [ACAN] P 11
Bodies of Americans Placed at Embassy's Disposal P 12
Reportage on Discussion of Election Postponement P 12
Arce Says No P 12
Borge Views Possibility P 12
Ortega Confirms Election Date [AFP] P 13
FSLN To Request Reopening of Party Registration [AFP] P 14

CUBA

Vice President Rodriguez Meets USSR's Arkhipov Q 1
CEMA Meeting Concludes in Moscow; Next in Havana Q 1
Domenech Meets With FRG's Stoph on Energy Q 1
Flavio Bravo Received By Bulgaria's Zhivkov Q 1
Malmierca Meets Spanish Deputy Foreign Minister Q 2
Accord Signed With Spain To Refinance Debt Q 2
Mexican President Hails Mutual Relations Q 2
Legal Policies Symposium Hears Foreign Speakers Q 3
U.S. Delegation Greeted Q 3
GRANMA Charges U.S. 'Militarizing' Grenada Q 4
Grenada Elections To Be Held in December Q 4
Daniel, Humberto Ortega Cited on MIG Purchase Q 4
Nicaragua Agrees To Sign Contadora Document Q 5
Angola's Dos Santos Receives Spanish Support Q 5
GRANMA Views Airline Company's Difficulties Q 6
GRANMA Article Praises Defense Preparations Q 6
Vilma Espin Addresses Villa Clara FMC Meeting Q 7
Acosta, Fernandez Attend CDR Ceremony Q 7

Pinar del Rio To Host Event Q 7
ANAP President Presides Over Commemorative Event Q 8
Veiga Presides Over Labor Awards Ceremonies Q 8
Briefs: Ambassador to Japan Q 8

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Adams Objects to World Bank Loan Exclusion S 1

GRENADA

Scoon Announces 3 December as Election Day S 2
Reaction 'Cautious' S 2
NNP To Begin Campaign S 3
Elections Supervisor Cited S 3

JAMAICA

PNP Calls for New Elections; Seaga Refuses S 4
Former Venezuelan President Addresses PNP Meeting S 5
Diplomatic Relations Established With Thailand S 6
Briefs: Social Security Minister; ROK Ambassador S 6

GUYANA

Consultations Continue With IMF on Economy T 1
Government To Purchase Two Soviet-Made Planes T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

ECUADOR

President Submits Economic Bill to Congress V 1
Delegations To Attend IMF, World Bank Assemblies V 1

VENEZUELA

President Announces Debt Refinancing Agreement V 1

ALFONSIN PREVIEWS UN SPEECH IN ROQUE PEREZ

PY212000 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1906 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Roque Perez, 21 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has disclosed here that in the speech he will deliver at the United Nations next Monday he will refer to the negotiations with Chile over the Beagle Channel and to the foreign debt problem, and he will call on the audience to work to overcome the difficult economic situation and to create more jobs. President Alfonsin said this in a speech he made during a ceremony to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Roque Perez which was attended by national, provincial, municipal, and church authorities. Here is the text of the chief executive's message:

"I congratulate you on this anniversary and I want to tell you, because this occasion is appropriate, that I am leaving for the United Nations tomorrow and I want you to know what we will do there. We will address the UN General Assembly. In other words, We will represent you; We will talk on your behalf. This is the power of Argentine democracy, just as when each one of you entered public service, you were convinced that your integrity could not be diminished, and therefore, honorable family life also must become honorable public life.

"There, in New York, we will state in your name that Argentina does not negate its ethics regarding domestic and foreign affairs. We will tell all the countries that what we want for our own people is what we want for all the peoples of the world. We will tell them that we want to work for the dignity of man, so that it may become fact. We will work for respect of human rights, and seek justice for the proper classes, including the poorest people of the earth. The firm struggle that we are making to guarantee rights to all within our borders, we also claim for all so that no power may prevent any developing country from achieving its progress.

"In the name of all Argentines, without political distinction, we are going there to demand peace, a universal peace. We are going to take up the permanent demand of His Holiness Pope John Paul II and we are going to tell the countries of the world that in demanding this peace we are acting with moral authority, because since we have taken charge of the government we have been seeking the solution to problems that could emerge with the sister Republic of Chile. "But, we are going to tell them the same thing that John Paul II did; that today peace has a name: development, and this is why universal justice is demanded. One cannot think about peace without the indispensable component of justice. The show of universal politics cannot be limited to the North-South conflict and this is why the most advanced countries of the North will have to understand that they cannot continue to discriminate against the South and that they have to pay the South the corresponding prices for its products in order to strengthen peace. In no way can these nations be submitted to the very heavy payment of the absurd foreign debts, with truly onerous interest rates, because this causes social conflict, social tension, and the serious problems that, in the end, harm universal peace.

"We are going to speak in your name, demanding an ethical attitude from the nations of the world. We are going to speak in the name of our integrity and we are going to definitely assert that only on the basis of an idea that places man as the protagoniest in history will the future peaceful development of humanity be achieved.

"In this world of discussion there has to be more than the ideological aspect; it must necessarily be understood that above and beyond ideology there must be ethics and through ethics we can guarantee the development of humanity.

"All these things, friends of Roque Perez, will be said on your behalf, as simply as you would have said them yourselves, because that is what democracy is all about. You know that I am a man like yourselves, with shortcomings and capable of mistakes, as any other man. Sometimes we do the right thing and sometimes we make mistakes. But you can rest assured that all of we Argentines are trying to do our best considering the difficult times we are living through, and we will do our best."

Uninjured in Emergency Landing

PY212030 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2010 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (DYN) -- The helicopter which brought President Raul Alfonsin from Roque Perez malfunctioned while trying to land at the Aeropark Metropolitan Airport but the pilot finally managed to control the craft and the president and his entourage were not injured. Alfonsin switched to another helicopter in which he usually travels around the metropolitan area and flew to the Los Olivos presidential residence.

The emergency took place at 1530 and led to a stoppage of all landings and takeoffs in Aeropark for approximately 10 minutes. Eight fire engines, an ambulance, and several rescue teams were deployed around the Air Force H-87 [as received] helicopter.

Journalists who were waiting for the president said that the helicopter approached the landing strip in the Aeropark military base but before landing it began to maneuver wildly some 50 meters above the ground until it literally came crashing down. The machine was vibrating and landing attendants rushed to open the doors of the helicopter to allow the president to get out, as he did without any problem.

Alfonsin greeted the pilots of the helicopter who explained to him the reasons for the malfunction and boarded another H-89 [as received] helicopter which took him Los Olivos.

Leaves for New York

PY230145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0058 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin tonight said before leaving for New York that he hopes to hold with Ronald Reagan "fruitful talks to strengthen the links of friendship between the United States and our people."

In answer to a question if his trip to attend the UN General Assembly session "would be an opportunity to begin negotiations" with Great Britain over the Malvinas, Alfonsin answered with a smile, "No, I do not think so."

Alfonsin delegated the presidency to Vice President Victor Martinez during a brief ceremony tonight at 2120 at the Ezeiza International Airport where he boarded an Air Force plane.

The Argentine president, who will stay in New York until early next Thursday, was bid farewell at the airport by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Defense Minister Raul Borras, and the chief of staff of the Armed Forces. During a brief dialogue with journalists, Alfonsin said that his trip is "really important" because it will be an opportunity "to express our thoughts and visions of the world before the UN General Assembly.

CAPUTO OFF TO NEW YORK; GROMYKO MEETING POSSIBLE

PY220055 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2346 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who tonight left for the United States to attend the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, today stated on the Malvinas issue that he did not know whether Great Britain is worried about the support Argentina has been getting, but he said that they should be worried and it would be illogical for them not to be worried. Caputo said that that "the background of the Malvinas conflict and the recent displays of inflexibility by Great Britain have taken their toll as far as the international community is concerned." He emphasized: "Our idea in going to the UN General Assembly is to advocate negotiation but at the same time to make it clear, strongly and firmly, who is hampering negotiations on this issue."

Caputo made these brief remarks at the Ezeiza International Airport a few minutes before departing at 1900 for New York, 24 hours ahead of President Raul Alfonsin. Until Wednesday, 26 September, Caputo will play a discreet second fiddle at the UN General Assembly because President Raul Alfonsin will be there. But from then on he will take over as head of the Argentine delegation until 28 September when he will depart for Buenos Aires where he has prior commitments.

Caputo will stay in New York to hear Andrey Gromyko's speech as a gesture of formal courtesy. No one can ask the chief of state, that is, Alfonsin, to stay away from his country for several days out of courtesy toward a foreign relations minister of another country, no matter how powerful that country is. Naturally, whatever Gromyko, the oldest veteran and one of the leading players in this international forum, has to say will hardly be news to Caputo or any other analyst of international politics. However, any observer of United Nations activities who has been there knows that sooner or later those who attend the talks meet each other. Thus, it is not impossible that Caputo will meet with Gromyko in New York, because it appears that the members of the Argentine permanent mission to the United Nations have been trying to arrange such a meeting.

Gromyko will not be the only counterpart Caputo will meet. The question is whether he will meet Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, who is expected to provide the official Chilean answer to the pope's proposal regarding the Beagle conflict. This appears to be one of the reasons for the successive postponements of Caputo's trip this week.

GRINSPUN TO ADDRESS IMF INTERIM COMMITTEE

PY220322 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0131 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun will speak to the interim committee of the IMF tomorrow. He will uphold the policy proposed by the Consensus of Cartagena and the Communique of Mar del Plata, a policy that seeks to promote a broad dialogue between creditor and debtor nations with a view toward finding specific solutions for the Latin American foreign debt problem. This information was conveyed over the phone to TELAM from Washington by ministerial spokesman Edgardo Silberkasten, who said that Grinspun will raise the issue during the meeting to be held with the committee at about noon. This will be a preparatory meeting for the joint IMF-World Bank meeting due to take place on 23 September.

Silberkasten pointed out that the atmosphere in Washington was different today, because the press adopted a more favorable position in connection with the Argentine stance, and the financial community appeared less anxious over an eventual closed agreement with the IMF.

Concerning the meeting that Grinspun held last night with William Rhodes, the president of the banks committee, Silberkasten explained that it was brief, that it was part of the cordial relations that the committee maintains with the Argentine delegation, and that it had no particular significance.

Nevertheless, Silberkasten admitted that Grinspun will meet with members of the banks committee in New York next week. This meeting will take place after the opening session of the IMF meeting.

CASELLA NOTES DECREASE IN STRIKES, TENSION

PY212125 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Sep 84 p 13

[Text] Labour Minister Juan Casella said last night Argentina was going through a peaceful period in the social field with labour conflicts down to a minimum excepting strike action in government banks. "This is the moment of greatest social peace since I took office," Casella said before meeting with President Raul Alfonsin and representatives of the five government banks to discuss the conflict.

The bank clerks, who had been staging five-hour stoppages daily to back their wage claims, called a truce yesterday after Alfonsin promised to study their demands. But they warned the stoppages would be resumed today if their demands were not met. Private bank clerks had been staging one-hour sympathy stoppages.

Casella said the quiet period was probably due to tension having relaxed after the 3 September general strike and to the fact that several conflicts had been settled this week. The Metal Workers Union (UOM) ended their "struggle and mobilization plan" yesterday after reaching an agreement with employers which gained them a 28 percent wage increase over and above increases granted under the government's guidelines as well as other benefits.

International and domestic flights were resumed yesterday following strike action by pilots and ground staff of Aerolineas and Austral Airlines and paper mill workers returned to work after a 48-hour stoppage. But radio station personnel announced a 24-hour stoppage next Thursday to be followed by a 48-hour strike on October 2 if their wage demands are not met.

CONADEP PRESIDENT DELIVERS REPORT TO ALFONSIN

PY210324 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The document drawn up by the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons [Conadep] was delivered to President Raul Alfonsin by Conadep President Ernesto Sabato during a ceremony held at Government House this afternoon. The ceremony, which ended at 1925, was attended by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Conadep members, and other government officials.

Ernesto Sabato began reading the preliminary Conadep report at 1910 in the southern hall of Government House. This is the recorded version of what he and President Alfonsin said:

[Begin recording] [Sabato] We have been charged with hindering national reconciliation, with fueling hatred and resentment, and with hampering oblivion. But this is not true. We are not driven by either resentment or desire for revenge. We want only truth and justice. Churches from difference religions have asked for truth and justice, in the belief that reconciliation will come only after those who are guilty have repented and after justice has been built upon truth. Otherwise, the meaningful mission that the judicial branch has to fulfill in all civilized societies would be totally neglected.

Great calamities always teach a lesson. Beyond all doubt, the most terrible drama throughout our history, which we suffered under the military dictatorship installed in March 1976, will serve to convince us that only democracy can present [words indistinct] from hitting the people, and that only democracy can preseve and save the sacred and essential rights of men. Only in this way can we be sure that our fatherland will never again be the stage of actions for which we are tragically famous in the civilized world.

[Alfonsin] Mr President of Conadep, ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of the executive branch, and I am sure I can also say on behalf of the Argentine people, I want to express our gratitude to you. The country needed your efforts, which have taught us a lesson. It also needed to know the truth about what happened, because we cannot build national unity on the basis of deception and obscurity. Only with truth and justice will we be able to attain reconciliation, hand in hand with goodness.

I am sure that not all will be satisfied. I know very well that this happens whenever someone acts within the law, under the state of law, with a spirit of justice, and without desire for revenge. There will surely be those who, from one sector or another, will demand that another type of action be taken. Yet I am absolutely sure that the immense majority of Argentines now want to express their gratitude to you. And I am also sure that in the future our children will recall the names of each one of you, becuase your efforts have taught us a lesson. Through your efforts, you have indicated the course that should not have been taken, and you have also taught everyone that it is necessary to assume one's own responsibilities in a democracy.

Therefore, I will again express to you the gratitude of the executive branch and the acknowledgment that, I am sure, the Argentine people want to convey to you now. We will take due note of what you brought to us, and Argentine courts, which are the proper agents, will take action through the corresponding proceedings under the state of law. With the same interest and with the same spiritual strength that you have shown, we Argentines will find the peace we are looking for.

I do not know whether any other Argentine president had to cope with such a dramatic and painful situation marked by all kinds of difficulties in the past. But my task as Argentine president is made much easier by the example of citizens like you, who honor Argentine society. [end recording]

Highlights of Report

PY212120 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Sep 84 p 13

[Text] The National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (Conadep) said in the final report submitted yesterday it is sure that at least 8,961 people abducted by military and police forces can be listed as missing.

After pointing out that in Italy terrorism was fought strictly within the law, the report said that the Argentine Armed Forces responded to terrorist crimes "with a terrorism which was infinitely worse, because as from March 24, 1976 they held the power and impunity of the absolute state, kidnapping, torturing, and murdering thousands of human beings."

Some were "overwhelmed by fear" and others made "conscious and unconscious efforts to justify the horror: 'There must be a reason,' they whispered in a low voice...treating the children or parents of the missing person as though they were infected."

Conadep mentions 8,960 missing persons on the basis of existing evidence, but it has "reasons to suppose a higher number, because many families hesitated in denouncing the kidnappings for fear of reprisals, and they still hesitate, for fear of a reappearance of these evil forces."

Of the number mentioned above, 62 percent were abducted from their homes in the presence of witnesses, 14.7 percent in the street, seven percent from their work places, six from their study places, 9.9 under "unknown circumstances" and 0.4 percent from military units where they were doing military service or from prisons or police precincts where they were under "legal" arrest.

Of the 8,960, 30.2 percent were workers; 21 percent, students; 17.9 percent, clerks; 10.7 percent, professionals; 5.7 percent, teachers; five percent, miscellaneous; 3.8 percent, housewives; 2.5 percent, conscripts or non-commissioned military and police officers; 1.6 percent, journalists; 1.3 percent, actors and artists; and 0.3 percent were church people.

Persons abducted by members of security forces "who did not identify themselves" were taken to one of the "approximately 340 clandestine detention centres," many of which were inspected directly by Conadep.

These clandestine centres, where conditions were "subhuman," were commanded by high ranking military and police officers. Investigations have thus far produced the names of 1,300 persons seen at those prisons prior to their definitive disappearance.

Various torture methods, many of them "unknown in other parts of the world," were applied by "sadists" and many witnesses have reported that "children and old people were tortured next to a relative in order to force the latter to give information."

"There are no 'excesses'...atrocities were a commonplace, daily practice."

Detained people were often killed and their identity was disguised -- many times corpses were completely destroyed -- to avoid later identification. Many of the people reported killed in armed confrontations with security forces were in fact murdered in faked "escape attempts."

In contrast to the former regime's version, thousands of victims were never involved in terrorist activities and suffered "horrendous tortures for their opposition to the dictatorship, for their union or student activities, for being renowned intellectuals who questioned state terrorism, or simply for being the friends or relatives of people regarded as subversive, or for being (listed) in their address books."

"The assertion that subversion and terrorsim were defeated is untrue. Some terrorist organizations were defeated, but at the cost of instituting a system of terror which violated the most essential human values, with the doctrinal backing of ideas which are also alien to our national identity."

Conadep investigations were hampered by the destruction of relevant information prior to the inauguration of constitutional authorities.

The fate of missing people can only be discovered by singling out those responsible for the repressive activities.

Reaction to Report

PY232050 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- While politicians and human rights groups criticized the report on rights violations during the former military regime, submitted to President Raul Alfonsin on Thursday by the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (Conadep), the government announced yesterday it had created a new interior ministry undersecretariat to continue with the commission's work.

Objections to the report centred on the fact that the names of those responsible for the disappearance of at least 8,960 people were not mentioned. The chairwoman of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, Hebe de Bonafini, said the report mentions "terrible tortures and excesses," but not "the repressors."

The new human rights undersecretariat, created by a presidential decree dated on Thursday but announced only yesterday, will be in charge of classifying Conadep's report and filing court cases, enforcing human rights, producing new human rights legislation and launching relevant education and information campaigns, continuing the search for missing children, identifying remains which may be of persons listed as missing, and receiving any future reports of rights violations. The decree did not specify when the undersecretariat would begin work, or who would head it, but sources said former Conadep member Eduardo Rabossi could be appointed to the post.

The government issued another decree thanking Conadep members for their "efficiency and devotion" during their nine-month task. The commission was automatically dissolved on submitting its report to the president, who had created it. This decree also authorized the Interior Ministry to have the report published by the University of Buenos Aires Press (Eudeba).

Meanwhile the Interior Ministry released a statement in which Alfonsin thanked the 70,000 demonstrators who crowded Plaza de Mayo to support Conadep's work for the "political tolerance" they displayed. The president also thanked the federal police for their "maturity and serenity" in guaranteeing public order during the demonstration. Deputy Augusto Conte (Christian Democratic-Capital), a staunch defender of human rights, said information such as the Conadep report "cannot be classified as reserved under a constitutional government." Luis Zamora, leader of the Movement Towards Socialism (MAS) and lawyer of the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS), said the report was a means of "guaranteeing the impunity of those responsible for the genocide, through (the jurisdiction) of military courts." Neither MAS nor the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo were present at the demonstration.

Senator Luis Leon (Radical-Chaco) said the demonstration "showed that the nation is still committed to recovering the moral values which are essential to democracy."

Conservative politician Alberto Benegas Lynch said it would not be right to publish the names of military servicemen and policemen included in the report if there is "no evidence" of their guilt, adding that the report "does not contribute to pacification." Conadep sources said during the week that the names of 200 members of the security forces will be included when the report is published in book form.

HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER SECRETARIAT REPLACES COMMISSION

PY211845 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The executive branch, through Decree No 3090, has created the Under Secretariat for Human Rights under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry. The attributions of the new under secretariat prolongs and in some way enlarges the work of the commission headed by Sabato, a commission that was dissolved yesterday. In addition to receiving reports on violations of human rights, the under secretariat will carry out studies and make recommendations on human rights. It can also organize and promote academic activities aimed at strengthening human rights.

New Office Chief Named

PY232109 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Sep 84 p 17

[Text] (NA) -- The former secretary of the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (Conadep), Eduardo Rabossi, confirmed yesterday he will take over the newly created post of Interior Ministry human rights under secretary either tomorrow or Tuesday. Meanwhile, the human rights director at the Foreign Relations Ministry, Horacio Ravena, said that the government does not regard the issue of human rights as closed now that the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (Conadep) has handed in its final report, since "after we find truth we will continue to seek justice."

Rabossi said that the filing of charges based on Conadep's findings to military or civilian courts would depend on the National Criminal Court of Appeals' decision next week to allow the Armed Forces Supreme Council to continue handling the human rights cases, or to take over the investigations directly.

Ravena, on his part, claimed that the Conadep report, which is said to contain the names of over 1,000 military servicemen and policemen involved in illegal repression, will be published "as soon as possible," and he denied that the time of issue would suffer any political manipulation.

The newly created human rights office will be involved in "the events of the past and the future," Ravena said and he emphasized that "the human rights issue includes not only tortures and disappearances, but also the unrestricted respect for the dignity and the civil and social rights of men and nation." He deplored that "the doctrine of national security is still a reality in many parts of our continent."

Meanwhile, sources from the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) said that five men who were held for some time at the clandestine detention centre known as El Olimpo will attempt to identify retired Colonel Enrique Ferro in a line-up tomorrow.

CASE AGAINST VIDELA TRANSFERRED TO ARMED FORCES

PY232053 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] (DYN) -- The Supreme Court refused to try a case involving charges against former President Jorge Videla and other high-ranking retired officers, and transferred it to the Armed Forces Supreme Council. Sara Rosendo Lugan de Molina filed charges against Videla and his former interior minister, retired General Albano Harguindequy, as well as against former Third Army Corps Commander Luciano Benjamin Menendez, for the disappearance of her son Raul following his abduction in Cordoba on October 5, 1976. Mrs Molina filed the case directly with the Supreme Court, contending that it was of "institutional significance," but the court ruled that it should be tried by a lower court and added that military jurisdiction is applicable.

SOVIET ANTONOV PLANE ENDS DEMONSTRATION MISSION

PY211614 La Paz El DIARIO in Spanish 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] A Soviet plane that arrived in Bolivia to carry out a number of operational demonstrations in high altitude areas in the Cochabamba Valley and the Santa Cruz Plains ended its mission on 12 September.

In addition to the regular crew for this kind of plane, 11 other unidentified people are traveling on board. It is presumed that this group of passengers is made up not only of Soviet aviation experts, but also of KGB (Soviet state police) officials to observe the plane's performance in the air and on the ground.

The Soviet-made Antonov An-32 multipurpose transport plane with registration number CCCP-21132, which was manufactured by the Aviaeksport firm and specially designed to operate at high-altitude airports, was shown to Bolivian aviation authorities, journalists, and special guests at El Alto International Airport on the morning of 12 September.

The plane's main characteristics include indispensable transportation devices, a cargo ramp that can be lowered to the ground and serve as an access platform, or else can slide under the fuselage, thus clearing the hatch and facilitating fast loading directly from a truck. The plane also has a cargo hatch behind the fuselage, and it can operate on short runways at 4,500 meters above sea level.

The AN-32 plane, which arrived in La Paz on 11 September from Lima, will fly the following route: La Paz-Cochabamba-La Paz-Buenos Aires and it will return to Santa Cruz on 25 September to carry out a number of demonstrations at the Feria Exposicion exhibition site in Santa Cruz.

The plane's crew is made up of pilot Vladimir Tkacknko, copilot Sergey Maxinov, mechanic Mikhail Troshin, navigator Anatoliy Maistrenko, radio operator Vitaliy Ohdev, and the 11 unidentified passengers. [names as published]

The demonstrations at El Alto Airport consisted mainly of showing the plane's capacity to land on short runways and how easily the pilot can make maneuvers. The demonstrations were attended by aeronautic authorities, Air Force officers, and press correspondents, who observed the plane's sophisticated equipment, particularly in the cabin.

PDC REMAINS WITHIN UDP GOVERNMENT COALITION

PY211928 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] will continue cooperating with the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government. The UDP is today made up of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], the pro-Moscow Communist Party, and a faction of the Christian Democratic Party, which is not large in number and, therefore, lacks political importance.

Benjamin Miguel Harb told Panamericana that the PDC is unaware of any proposal to abandon the government organization. He said that the Cochambaba Departmental committee fully supports the PDC participation in the government. According to Harb, one of the main PDC leaders, there is consensus within the PDC to share government responsibilities with the pro-Soviet Communist Party, the MIR, and the MNRI.

FIGUEIREDO, HEALTH IMPROVED, RECEIVES KISSINGER

PY212045 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] President Figueiredo, who is beginning his physical therapy treatment, this morning received former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in a meeting granted at the presidential suite on the second floor of the Ca d'Oro Hotel. After the meeting with Figueiredo, Kissinger is now holding a press conference, from where reporter Nilton Flora will give us a live report.

[Begin Flora live report] It is precisely 1300 now at Ca d'Oro Hotel, where Kissinger is holding a press conference. He left the presidential suite only 5 minutes ago. He held a long talk with President Figueiredo.

Before going into what Kissinger is saying, we want to report that President Figueiredo was submitted this morning to another massage session at the physiotherapy clinic. On leaving the clinic, the president signed autographs for children and talked to several people.

Haruo Nishimura, the doctor who is treating the president, stated that in view of the intensity of the treatment, the backbone and the sciatic nerve have returned to their proper positions. That is, the pressure on his backbone no longer exists. The sciatic nerve is also back in its place. Now President Figueiredo only needs to intensify a little more the massages so as to allay the pain that has been affecting him over the past few days.

As far as Kissinger is concern, he said that he talked with the president for 1 hour and 45 minutes. They are old friends, because he has known President Figueiredo since 1978. And quoting Kissinger, they spoke much about the old times. Kissinger also said that Figueiredo in 1978 already had the intention of promoting total democracy in Brazil, that is, of turning Brazil into a democratic country. This has been his great objective, and he reaffirmed this objective a few minutes ago in the presidential suite.

Regarding his impressions of the current political process in Brazil, Kissinger said that the new Brazilian president will be elected by the Electoral College, according to the current rules, but which will turn Brazil in the future into a democratic country. Kissinger is continuing with his press conference here at the hall of Ca d'Oro Hotel. [end recording]

MALUF MEETS WITH KISSINGER, CRITICIZES REAGAN

PY220240 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Sep 84 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Social Democratic Party [PDS] presidential candidate, Deputy Paulo Maluf, revealed yesterday that he harshly criticized the economic policy of the U.S. President during an hour-long conversation he had in his residence with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"I told Kissinger that the historically unprecedented economic performance of the United States under President Ronald Reagan was achieved at the expense of the savings of other free countries of the world. Reagan managed to reduce inflation and unemployment and to increase the GDP through a policy highly beneficial for his country and extremely damaging for the other nations."

Maluf made it a point to clarify that the conversation with the former secretary of state was of a general nature, explaining that neither he nor Kissinger could discuss relations between the two countries because they do not represent the governments of their countries.

According to Maluf, the former U.S. secretary of state was surprised at hearing him speak that way and reacted by saying that one hardly hears politicians or authorities speaking with such frankness, suggesting that Maluf talk the same way to President Reagan.

Maluf said: "I told Kissinger that I would talk to President Reagan and the press also, with identical frankness. The United States is really implementing a policy that sucks away the savings of developing countries and this is unacceptable discrimination. I, and Kissinger also, believe that negotiations should be held between governments and creditors in order to bring down international interest rates. Our economy in particular cannot go bankrupt, because that would not help anybody."

TANCREDO NEVES REFUTES IDEA OF REVANCHISM

PY210342 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Presidential candidate Tancredo Neves has reacted through O GLOBO to the statement by Senator Moacyr Duarte, Social Democratic Party [PDS] deputy leader, attributing to President Figueiredo expressions of concern over the possibility of revanchism if the candidate of the Democratic Alliance should win the election.

Point Five of the statement distributed by the senator after his audience with President Figueiredo said that "the election of Dr Tancredo Neves will give rise to a process of revanchism never before seen in the history of our country, because the candidate of the Democratic Alliance will not have the firmness to contain the revanchist explosion of the groups committed to the left and alien ideologies that line up with him and influence his behavior as a candidate."

Tancredo Neves replied: "The left to which Senator Moacyr Duarte refers is considered to have been dismantled by the 1964 revolution, so much so that President Ernesto Geisel annulled the institutional acts to initiate the process of political liberalization that led to the broad, general, and unrestricted amnesty that President Figueiredo is proud of having decreed.

"By admitting that subversives are still with us, the practice of democratic rules could be endangered, and the acts of liberalization implemented by President Geisel and Figueiredo with the unanimous support of the Armed Forces would be disapproved.

"My candidacy does not have and could not have any revanchist significance, because it is not an antirevolution, but a postrevolution. The large majority of Brazilians is made up of youth who are not interested in revising the past but in constructing the future by solving the serious problems afflicting the country, with an eye to the destiny of Brazil that it is up to us to ensure."

PMDB'S NEVES COMMENTS ON FIGUEIREDO SPEECH

PY211520 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Opposition candidate Tancredo Neves seems to have liked the speech made by President Figueiredo. It is wise piece of advice to the nation, he stated in Brasilia.

[Begin recording] [Carlos Rodrigues from Brasilia]

Tancredo Neves, former governor and presidential candidate of the Democratic Alliance, commented here in Brasilia on the speech made by President Figueiredo on 19 September, when the president referred to the presidential succession issue and criticized the recent rally staged in Goiania in support of Neves' candidacy.

Neves first of all said that the support expressed by Figueiredo to Deputy Paulo Maluf is rather timid.

Begin Neves recording] It is obvious that the president is sorry at having to support Maluf. Figueiredo not only states that he had to support the government candidate who resulted from a controversial convention, but adds that [words indistinct], but that the support is granted due to a political contingency that he cannot frustrate. He concludes by referring to the rally held in Goiania in a way which shows that he has been very poorly informed. The Goiania rally was staged by the people, by the state democrats, and only one act of interference took place during the rally. As for the rest, the rally was held in an orderly way, and not a single cent was used from the treasuries of the states run by Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] governors. [end recording]

The PMDB candidate added that the rallies will continue, but admitted the abuse which some speakers have undergone and the unnecessary presence of flags of clandestine parties. He said, however, that there are problems that can be easily solved.

Meanwhile, Social Democratic Party [PDS] candidate Deputy Paulo Maluf held a meeting here in Brasilia with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. They reportedly did not discuss the Brazilian presidential succession process during the meeting which lasted more than 1 hour. Kissinger declined to make comments to the press on Brazilian policy, but stated that he will report to the U.S. administration on the talks held in Brazil. [end recording]

AIR MINISTER SAYS NOT MINGLING IN POLITICS

PY201454 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] In Sao Paulo, Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos yesterday afternoon cleared the political climate with objective words. The minister said: I do not talk about politics. We military officers abide by the Constitution. I am a military officer, and I abide by the law.

SERVICE COMMANDERS, MILITARY MINISTERS TO MEET

PY200002 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The Army will meet in Brasilia tomorrow, 21 September, to evaluate the country's current political situation. According to the official note distributed by the Army Social Communications office, the meeting has been called by Army Minister Walter Pires.

At the same time, the Navy High Command will meet tomorrow in Rio de Janeiro to assess the present political situation. Navy Minister Alfredo Karam will preside over this meeting.

The Air Force High Command will also meet to evaluate the present political circumstances. This meeting will be held tomorrow in Brasilia with Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos acting as chairman.

Commands Study Events

PY211440 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portugese 1000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpt] It is very possible that, based on more conclusive reports, the military commands will study the strange things that have been taking place in the presidential succession process, such as the signs with the symbols of the Brazilian Communist Party supporting the candidacy of Tancredo Neves that have been distributed in Brasilia, or the document that circulated on 19 September in Congress supporting the candidacy of Paulo Maluf, which was attributed to the military ministers.

In both cases, authorship has been denied. The leaders of the Communist Party have stated that they have not ordered any signs. And the military ministers claim that they have not issued any document supporting anyone.

Ministeries Issue Notes

PY220150 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] With Army Minister Walter Pires and Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos as chairmen, the High Commands of the Army and the Air Force met separately to evaluate the current political situation. In Rio de Janeiro, Navy Minister Admiral Alfredo Karam also presided over a meeting of the Navy High Command for the same purpose.

The Army and Aeronautics Ministries issued notes stating that the following topics were included in the agenda, in addition to others: the growing political radicalization with open support from clandestine organizations of the left; the use of slander and personal offenses of all kinds on a nationwide scale; the campaign to discredit civilian and military authorities with the intention of hurting their prestige before the public; the imminence of risks that radicalization may bring to the stability of the process of presidential succession and to the government plan of political liberalization.

The note of the Army Ministry also states that, at the end of the meeting, the unshakable determination of the Army to stay united behind the nation's president was reasserted, as well as to endure respect for the laws and to preserve order and tranquillity, which are indispensable to the nation, keeping itself apart from partisan political activities.

The Aeronautics Ministry note, in turn, affirms that at the end of the meeting Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos expressed the viewpoint of the Air Force that it recognizes the existence of a national aspiration not to have Christian and democratic principles distorted for the benefit of transitory and alien positions that might support ideas foreign to our national wishes. The note adds that following the directives of the nation's president and the lofty provisions of the Constitution, the Air Force reiterates its unfliching purpose of discharging its relevant duties, and to keep itself, together with the other services, alert in defense of order and law, eschewing any involvement in partisan political questions.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Navy Ministry released a note saying that under the chairmanship of Navy Minister Alfredo Karam, a meeting was held to evaluate the present critical situation as one of the items on the agenda. According to the note, in view of the possible speculations about this meeting, the Navy feels dutybound to inform the public that it stands in a position of loyal compliance with constitutional provisions and of strict observance of the directives of the nation's president, avoiding partisan political activities, just like the other services.

EMERGENCY ZONE COMMAND CONFIRMS RESTRICTIONS

PY220020 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2302 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 21 Sep (TELAM-ANSA) -- The commander of the metropolitan emergency zone, Major General Rene Vidal, today confirmed that restrictions on freedom of press, of meeting, and of travel are in full force. This announcement was made in a military edict which confirms that restrictions on individual and social freedoms are still in effect.

These restrictions have moved some of the opposition news media to appeal to the costs, but without any results. Such was the case of the magazines CAUCE, ANALISIS, APSI, and the newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO, whose directors, faced with the prohibition of publishing pictures and being forced to publish only written material, are appealing to the courts with the support of the National Press Association and the National Journalists Association, but without any success whatsoever. The restrictions on the freedom of press were even harsher in some cases, instructing the above media as well as others to report on the so-called national protests only in the back pages.

When referring to protests, General Pinochet's military regime has in mind the 10 social demonstrations which have been called by the political opposition. Each time they have taken place thousands of Chileans have taken to the streets in every large city throughout the nation demanding a swift reinstatement of democracy and calling for political, economic, and social changes.

The other restrictions of individual and social rights contained in the edict, which has elicited strong criticisms from political and union leaders in Chile, have to do with the authorizations which must be requested from the metropolitan emergency zone commander for any public political meeting and the ban on vehicular traffic between 0200 and 0500 in the morning. The only exception which the military edict makes to the latter restriction is that it will not apply on Friday and Saturday evenings and that Armed Forces, official, diplomatic, and fire department vehicles and ambulances are excluded from it.

Political and labor opposition leaders, as soon as the military edict was released, expressed their strong repudiation of an action which implies the maintenance of restrictions detrimental to the dignity of Chilean citizens.

DINACOS JUSTIFIES EXPULSION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

PY222045 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The National Social Communications Agency, Dinacos, has issued the following communique in connection with the expulsion of students from the University of Santiago:

In the wake of false reports on the reasons for which the University of Santiago had to expel 18 students, Dinacos deems it necessary to explain the following to the public:

"On 10 September, the University of Santiago expelled the following students, whose names are given in a list [not read]. All of them played major roles in violent actions during which public and private property was damaged. They even endangered the physical integrity and the lives of other students and university officials and authorities, which is a matter of a more serious nature. Once their responsibility in the above-mentioned actions was proven, some of them were reprimanded through notes or were sanctioned with the suspension of their student activities."

The communique then refers to what it calls actions instigating violence, which were allegedly staged by the students and which consisted above all of writing slogans on walls. Dinacos finally points out that the university was forced to adopt this drastic disciplinary measure in order to duly fulfill its mission.

STUDENTS ACROST DEANS AT CONCEPCION UNIVERSITY

PY221934 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Serious incidents occurred at the University of Concepcion last night during the visit paid by Canadian Ambassador Clayton Bullis, who was to have opened an art exhibit in this city. One million [as heard] students waiting at the entrance of the arts building threw eggs, rotten fruit, and coins at deans and other authorities as they walked in. Mayor Claudio Arteaga Reyes was attacked when he tried to talk with the students, who were protesting against Dean (Guillermo Clericus). (Clericus) decided not to attend the ceremony.

The students presented a letter to Ambassador Bullis describing their problems and asking him to intercede with the government. Police did not intervene and the authorities had to leave through side doors and ride in other people's cars.

ARMED GROUP ATTACKS POLICE TRUCK IN CONCEPCION

PY221744 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Exceprt] Concepcion, 22 Sep (AFP) -- According to an official report, an armed group today ambushed a police truck in the city of Concepcion in the suthern part of Chile. Two policemen were seriously injured during the attack.

The attack occurred at 0500 when the truck was crossing a bridge in downtown Concepcion. The truck, which belonged to the Carabineros, was the target of a bomb and when the truck went out of control, the armed individuals sprayed it with submachinegun fire. One of the policemen was hit in the solar plexus while another was hit in the face by shrapnel from the explosive device.

The report did not mention which group carried out the assault.

AIR FORCE MIRAGE TRAINING PLANE CRASHES

PY220155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 21 Sep (AFP) -- A Chilean Air Force training plane has crashed near the Santiago International Airport and the pilot was hurt and is in guarded condition. The crash, which allegedly involved a Mirage plane, happened on Thursday, 20 September, around noon but the Air Force did not confirm it until today. In its communique the Air Force stated that the plane [words indistinct] and that the commander of the Air Force has ordered the appropriate investigation to be held so as to establish the cause of the accident.

News media have reported that the plane which crashed on Thursday belongs to the Mirage squadron which the Air Force created a few months ago.

BETANCUR NOTES ACCEPTANCE OF CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA211403 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota -- Honduras and El Salvador are the first Central American countries to accept the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America promoted by the Contadora Group, President Belisario Betancur announced after signing a joint declaration with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte at Narino Palace. Betancur said that the Honduran president and foreign secretary have sent a note to the Colombian Foreign Ministry announcing the acceptance of the 21-point Contadora peace document. The president said that the path thus becomes less difficult. He indicated that the Contadora Group does not seek to establish inflexible deadlines or dates for the signing of the peace document. Those dates, he added, are the result of the Central American countries' and peoples' urgent need and desire to achieve peace.

Meanwhile, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade is expected to arrive in Colombia today to sign the protocol reestablishing diplomatic relations between his country and Spain.

KING JUAN CARLOS I MESSAGE TO BETANCUR

PA230300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1813 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 22 Sep (EFE) -- King Juan Carlos of Spain today thanked Colombian President Belisario Betancur for his mediation in the renewal of relations between Spain and Guatemala.

In his message to President Betancur, King Juan Carlos says "on completing the process by which diplomatic relations between Spain and Guatemala were renewed, I wish to express my sincere gratitude for the decisive role you played in making it possible that the two governments renewed their relations."

Foreign Ministers Fernando Mora and Fernando Andrade of Spain and Guatemala respectively today signed an eight-point agreement in Bogota to renew their relations, severed on 31 January 1980.

"I believe that the official renewal of relations is very important for the harmony of our dear Hispanic-American community and will undoubtedly contribute to improve relations and friendship between the Spanish and Guatemalan peoples," King Juan Carlos said.

He reiterated to President Betancur the Spanish and Guatemalan people's gratitude "for your efficient mediation; I express my best wishes for your welfare and that of the Colombian people."

The message of King Juan Carlos was read at Narino Palace, after Spain and Guatemala had signed the document restoring diplomatic relations.

DUARTE DEPARTS; WILL SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA211907 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Bogota -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today ended a 40-hour official visit to Colombia and at 1000 left for Panama to continue his tour of several Contadora Group countries. Duarte and his accompanying delegation were seen off at the Catam Military Airport by President Betancur, ministers, and other personalities.

The two presidents said they were very satisfied with the results of their talks, within which the subject of Central American peace had priority.

President Duarte announced that his government will sign the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America drafted by the Contadora Group. Honduras has issued a similar announcement.

Duarte and Betancur stated that the peace efforts of the Contadora Group have prevented worsening of tensions in Central America and have shown that dialogue and be a decisive factor in reconciling positions and interests. After stating that Contadora is the appropriate forum to negotiate solutions permitting the peaceful coexistence of the Central American peoples, they expressed confidence that the peace document will soon be signed by all the governments of the area.

The two presidents also addressed Latin America's foreign debt and agreed that the problem is of such magnitude that it should be discussed at the political level in a direct dialogue between debtors and creditors.

In addition to the meetings between Presidents Duarte and Betancur, a joint economic commission made up of high-ranking government officials analyzed bilateral relations to explore new fields of cooperation. The two delegations discussed trade development, the technical and financial assistance that the Colombian Government provides to El Salvador, the plans and programs to be undertaken within the framework of the Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America [created by SELA], and other topics of mutual interest.

Presidents Duarte and Betancur believe that today, more than ever, the international community needs to apply faithfully the objectives and princples of the UN Charter, especially those dealing with the peaceful solution of controversies, nonuse of force or the threat of force, noninterference in the internal affairs of states, inviolability of treaties, and full respect for international law.

They also viewed the decisive promotion of the revitalization of the OAS as very importan so that the principles of the inter-American system can be totally applied.

FARC GROUP SEIZES SCHOOL, TAKES 50 HOSTAGES

PA211748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 21 Sep (AFP) -- Police have reported that a dissident guerrilla group of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) seized an educational institute in Bogota today, taking 50 people hostage.

The group is composed of 12 rebels who are wearing hoods and are armed. Police reported that the group, which disclosed that they belong to the FARC's Ricardo Franco Front, fired several shots when it seized the Industrial Technical Institute, an experimental school located in Fatima, a suburb south of Bogota.

The hooded men, who have demanded a meeting with the National Peace Commission and the president of the Colombian Human Rights Commission, distributed subversive progaganda and released 1,200 students. However, they took 50 professors hostage.

The situation is calm, police noted, but admitted that there is a lot of tension in that populous sector of the capital, where it is raining heavily.

Guerrillas Evicted; 5 Casualties

PA212143 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2128 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 21 Sep (EFE) -- One guerrilla was killed and four were wounded when police evicted an urban rebel group from a school in southern Bogota that they had held for 6 hours. Police reported that a dissident faction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) seized the Polito del Sur Technological Institute.

ARMY REPORTS DISCOVERY OF GUERRILLA ARSENAL

PA211833 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Sep 84 pp 1, 16

[Report by Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] National Army and police forces in separate operations in the last few hours confiscated military materiel held by armed subversives in Caqueta and Valle Departments. They also turned over to military judges the occupants of a light plane that made an emergency landing in Buga municipality.

An authorized spokesman of the National Defense Ministry reported that an arsenal was discovered following an armed clash near El Porvenir, in the jurisdiction of Guacamayas, Caqueta, when a rebel column of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] tried to ambush a patrol of the Cazadores Battalion.

An unidentified guerrilla was killed in the clash, and at least eight others were wounded. They fled into the Caqueta jungle, abandoning important military materiel and documents considered secret by the military intelligence service.

According to the official report, the following materiel was confiscated: 2 U.S. fragmentation grenades; 500 bullets of various calibers; 16 field tents and gear; 80 electrical primers to ignite explosive charges; a mobile hospital; dental equipment; 5 homemade bombs; 10 kg of dynamite; 20 cases of toilet articles; 2 automatic handguns; 1 cartridge belt for a .50 caliber machinegun; 1 gasoline stove; field glasses; 3 radio transmitters; and documents on the internal system of the FARC.

The Defense Ministry spokesman reported that Carlos Alberto Cardona and Oscar Beltran were arrested during the search of building No 10-61 on 11th Street in the Santa Rosa neighborhood in Cali.

The ministry spokesman reported that homemade bombs with electric timers, manuals on bomb construction, slow-burning fuses, batteries, and metal shards were found in the building.

The official spokesman also said that the occupants of a private service light plane were turned over to the Army Third Brigade Command yesterday after the plane made an emergency landing, supposedly due to mechanical problems, on the Santa Marta farm in the jurisdiction of El Vinculo, Buga municipality.

The occupants were brothers Hector Alfredo and Nestor Vargas Amezquita and Luis Alfonso Clavijo Sanchez, went to the Buga police command voluntarily to explain that they were traveling aboard aircraft registered as HK-2645P, which made an emergency landing.

According to reports that the authorities received from residents of the region, they saw armed men with sacks [tulas], whose contents are unknown, leaving the plane.

The Vargas Amezquita brothers and Calvijo Sanchez, who said he owns the plane, have been turned over to military authorities for resolution of their legal situation.

The Defense Ministry spokesman reported that Carlos Garcia Restrepo was arrested on his arrival on a flight from Miami when carbines, revolvers, pistols, and ammunition were found in his suitcases.

Garcia Restrepo arrived at the Palmaseca international airport in Valle aboard flight 063 international [not further identified] when a routine check of his suitcases led to the discovery of a pistol, a revolver, two shotguns, a carbine, and ammunition.

DELEGATION TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTED

PA210224 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The Colombian Government has appointed the delegation that will represent the country at the UN General Assembly's 39th regular session. This delegation will be headed by Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo. Decree 2214, dated September 1984, has been issued and signed by President Betancur and Laura de Chaverry, acting foreign minister.

The UN session will be held in New York from 28 September thru 16 December this year and will require the presence of Ramirez Ocampo, when his presence in the assembly is deemed necessary. During Ramirez Ocampo's absence, the delegation will be headed by Ambassador Carolos Alban Holguin, chief of the Colombian permanent mission to the United Nations.

In addition, Alfonso Gomez, Hugo Escobar Sierra, Carlos Augusto Silva, Rogelio Bolanos, Alvaro Buenano, Roberto Baker Baiz, Francisco Madero, and Marco Tulio Gutierrez were appointed ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Carlos Mauricio Aponte, Foreign Ministry under secretary, is also part of the delegation.

According to the decree, each time the foreign minister must to go to New York to represent Colombia at the United Nations, Deputy Minister Laura Ochoa de Ardila will assume office as acting foreign minister.

BRIEFS

ECOPETROL INVESTMENTS, PRODUCTION -- The Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, Ecopetrol, will invest $375,000,000, about 37.5 billion pesos, in a secondary-recovery program. The enterprise expects to recover 60,000,000 barrels of oil over a 16-year period through the high pressure injection of water into the oil bed. It has been reported that 552 wells will be drilled. This investment will be made from 1984 to 1988. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Sep 84 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- Ramiro Andrade Teran, former member of the Liberal Revolutionary Movement and current member of New Liberalism, has been appointed ambassador to Spain. He will replace J. Emilio Valderrama. Andrade Teran is a lawmaker from Valle del Cauca and a former Colombian ambassador to Belgium. [Excerpt] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 84 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE TO MEET REAGAN 27 SEPTEMBER

PY212130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 21 Sep (AFP) -- It was officially announced here today that Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde will meet with his U.S. counterpart at the White House on 27 September at 0930.

Belaunde will leave for Washington on 26 September at 0830 local time (1330 GMT) and he is due to arrive at the U.S. capital at 2100 GMT. this information was released by Foreign Minister Sandro Mariategui during a press conference held at Government House. The foreign minister said that Belaunde will engage in several activities at the Peruvian Embassy in Washington on the day of his arrival.

After meeting with Reagan, President Belaunde will travel to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly.

TRANSPORT MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON AIR CONFLICT

PY211450 Lima Cadena American Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Ministry of Transportation and Communications communique -- no date given]

[Text] With regard to the commercial flight problem between Peruvian State Airlines [Aeroperu] and the United States, a problem known to the people, this ministry announces that a solution has been sought for the past 6 months to satisfy the interests of the two parties, and that, because this is an issue between two sovereign countries, the interest of one country should not prevail over the other.

The Peruvian Govenment has protected and will protect the sovereignty of its airspace and will not accept any agreement harmful to its sovereignty, or any excessive rights violating the principle of reciprocity that should prevail in this type of relations. However, it is obvious that there is a need to reestablish the air traffic between Peru and the United States in accordance with applicable legal rules and without diregarding aspects important for the country, such as tourism, trade, and mutual relations in general.

Any speculation on an understanding that has not yet been formalized would be a judgement that may lead to the assumption that the Peruvian Government is taking an attitude incompatible with its position of permanent protection of Peruvian sovereignty.

No negative opinion has been given by any sector, not even by the Peruvian Air Force, regarding an understanding that has not yet been formalized.

The people should trust that any understanding will be adapted to the interests of the country and its airlines, so that they can operate in a reasonable and effective manner. The people should trust that the Peruvian Government is seeking a just understanding compatible with the high interests of the country. It calls on the people to evaluate this problem with the necessary calm and clarity.

Belaunde Comments

PY221317 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] President Belaunde tonight referred to the meeting he will have with President Reagan and to the Peruvian-U.S. commercial flight agreement. [Begin recording]

Reporter: What topics will you discuss?

[Belaunde] No agenda has been set. I suppose it will be a very general and cordial talk, but I believe it will be a very useful meeting.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] regarding the problem of the commercial flight agreement?

[Belaunde] Well, there is not any agreement yet, but it is being negotiated, and what is being done is in the interest of the country, as always. I regret that politics surrounds this matter, I truly regret it. This is being conducted by several parties which have hopes of entering the government, but government is a matter of responsibility. [end recording]

MORE TERRORIST VICTIMS FOUND; OFFICIAL MURDERED

PY221347 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Another common grave with 13 bodies in an advanced state of decomposition has been found in the neighborhood of (Iribamba) in Huanta Province, Ayacucho Department. The bodies have been delivered to the authorities.

It has also been reported that Shining Path terrorists have attacked two hamlets, where they murdered five people, among whom was Deputy Governor (Pelayo Laura). The number of officials murdered by Shining Path in the past 4 years has now reached 64.

REPORTAGE ON TERRORIST, SHINING PATH ATTACKS

Hamlet Mayor Shot

PY210340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 20 Sep (AFP) -- Terrorists today killed the mayor of a small hamlet in the Amazon jungle as part of the campaign aimed at frightened local officials, police sources of Tingo Maria, 560 km east of Lima, reported today. According to these sources, armed individuals arrived at the hamlet of Humahuasi and asked for Mayor Victor Pinan Verde. When the mayor came forward the terrorists told the people accompanying him to run away and shot him three times. Once this was accomplished they escaped along the Tulumayo River.

Over the years Tingo Maria has acquired the nefarious fame of being the capital of drug traffic. Several attacks which the police attributed to narcoterrorists were staged recently against police stations. Counting Pinan, nine mayors have been killed in this area this year. Two of them were members of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], an opposition party of social democratic leanings.

16 Peasants Murdered

PY180337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0152 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 17 Spe (EFE) -- Travellers who arrived in Ayacucho today reported that 16 peasants were murdered and 10 others were severely wounded when a column of Shining Path terrorists attacked the village of Santa Rosa, 196 km north of this city.

The reports indicated that the persons shot or knifed to death were women and men alike and that one of the wounded is a 1 and 1/2 year-old child.

After killing the villagers, the terrorists ransacked the stores and houses of the village painted the walls with guerrilla slogans and raised a flag with a hammer and a sickle. The terrorists were carrying submachineguns and knives and the attack took place during the weekend, according to the travellers.

Meanwhile, the mother of Lidia Argumedo Garcia, sister of Octavio Infante Garcia, the journalist who died in the Uchuraccay massacre in January 1983, reported to the office of the Ayacucho Provincial prosecutor that her daughter has been arrested by marines stationed in Tambo.

Shining Path Raids Hamlet

PY180339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Ayacucho, 17 Sep (AFP) -- Approximately 50 Shining Path guerrillas have killed 10 peasants whom they accused of collaborating with the police, according to police sources in this southeastern Peruvian city.

The massacre took place on 15 September in the hamlet of San Pedro, La Mar Province, approximately 200 km northeast of Ayacucho. Many peasants were injured during the raid, seven of them were taken to Ayacucho today for medical treatment. At the Ayacucho hospital, the injured were given beds set up in the corridors of the building because all the wards are full with wounded people who have arrived from rural areas in the past few weeks.

Town of Chaca Attacked

PY200111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (AFP) -- According to the political military command of Ayacucho, in southeastern Peru, terrorists of the Maoist Shining Path group attacked the town of Chaca and murdered 15 of its inhabitants. The military authorities of the zone, declared in a state of emergency, stated that the attack was perpetrated at dawn Monday. That day a commando unit of the Shining Path group, armed with fire arms, explosives, and sharp weapons, attacked Chaca. After murdering 15 peasants and wounding another 6, they looted and set fire to the houses of the town. Chaca is a small town near San Jose de Secce, Huanta Province. It is located in the north of Ayacucho Department, some 500 km from Lima.

Factories Hit

PY201506 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Terrorists tonight attacked the Purina factory in San Martin de Porres. Fortunately, the explosives thrown at the factory did not cause major damage. The attack was carried out at 1910 [0010 GMT]. At about the same time, a fire caused serious damage to a textile factory in Surquillo.

Water, Telephone Companies Bombed

PY232327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1245 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 23 Sep (AFP) -- Terrorist elements last night carried out bomb attacks in Lima and in El Callao port, causing damage. The attacks occurred at approximately 0000 GMT. At El Callao Port, unidentified individuals threw homemade bombs from a passing car at the Peruvian telephone company facilties. The explosion destroyed the building's main gate.

Later, another bomb destroyed a part of the main gate and shattered the windows of the water and sewage disposal company in Lima.

Explosions in Trujillo

PY211447 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Two violent explosions allegedly set off by terrorists hit the Plaza de Armas in Trujillo at 2100. One of the explosions destroyed the front door of the prefecture office and the other the back door of the Hotel Turista. There were no casualties.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT REPORT -- Lima, 27 Aug (EFE) -- According to the National Commission for Foreign Investments and Technology the largest foreign investments made in Peru in 1983 were directed into the industrial, mining, and commerce sectors. The industrial sector received $505.5 million, the mining sector $410.3 million, and the commercial sector $140.5 million. Most of the direct foreign investments came from the United States with $618.8 million, Europe with $410.6 million, and Panama with $118.8 million. [Excerpt] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0604 GMT 28 Aug 84 PY]

RECORD FISHING CATCH -- Fisheries Minister Ismael Benavidez has reported that the 1984 fishing catch to date has grown by some 50 percent compared to the entire 1983 catch, which was approximately 1.4 million tons. The catch in the first half of 1984 was approximately 1.2 million tons. [Summary] [Lima Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0315 GMT 5 Sep 84 PY]

NEWSMEN HELD INCOMMUNICADO FOR TORTURE ARTICLE

PY221758 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excertps] The publisher and two journalists of the weekly JAQUE are being held incommunicado at a police station. They are being questioned regarding their sources of information and other matters linked to an article published by the magazine on the torturing of persons released from prison on court order. Dr. (Juan Miguel Petit), (Matias Estrado), and (Claudio Invernizi) presented themselves at the office of the National Information and Intelligence Directorate at 1015, and at noon today it is still not known whether they will be prosecuted. Relatives asked Dr. Uruguay Tourne to represent those detained, so that Blanco Party candidate for Montevideo mayor came to the directorate.

Before Dr. (Petit) entered the police station, which is subordinate to the Montevideo chief of police, he was interviewed by Radio El Espectador. He said:

[Begin (Petit) recording] We were summoned to the National Information and Intelligence Directorate, we three JAQUE newsmen, (Matias Estrada), (Claudio Invernizi), and myself, probably because of the article published in the last issue of the magazine which refers to the release of several innocent people who were arrested and then tried by the courts and who had earlier said that they had been tortured before they were tried. It is a 4-page article published in the Friday issue of JAQUE. [end recording]

NAVY COMMANDER REJECTS AMNESTY FOR MILITARY

PY212320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2214 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Sep (AFP) -- Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio, commander in chief of the Uruguayan Navy, today stated that the Uruguayan Armed Forces do not want a general amnesty for their members because all they did was fulfill their duties. The admiral also rejected the possibility of a general and unrestricted amnesty because it would be a very serious mistake since it would benefit individuals who robbed, kidnapped, and killed repeatedly. Nor should the amnesty apply to the inmates of Punta Carretas Prison (common criminals). If some members of the Armed Forces made mistakes, the admiral said, their case will be tried by the appropriate courts.

However, the admiral admitted that as of 1 March 1985 (date set for the installation of the civilian government), the political parties will be able to do what they feel is best, because the people, him included, have given them this sovereign right.

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER FOLDS -- Montevideo, 9 Sep (EFE) -- The opposition daily TIEMPO DE CAMBIO, which appeared on 14 August, circulated today for the last time. In an editorial published on its front page, the newspaper stated that "insurmountable difficulties in a short period of time force us to close. However, with the same calling that we started this undertaking, we will resume publication as soon as possible. [Excerpts] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1436 GMT 9 Sep 84 PY]

DE LA MADRID MEETS WITH JAPAN'S SHINTARO ABE

FL221550 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe today met and discussed bilateral and multilateral matters of interest to their two countries. The Japanese official expressed his government's congratulations on the measures Mexico has taken to overcome its present economic crisis.

President De la Madrid received the Japanese foreign affairs minister in his presidential office; he was accompanied by Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. During the private meeting, Japan expressed its recognition of and support for the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace in Central America.

Shintaro Abe was accompanied by the Japanese ambassador to Mexico, Kiyoaki Kikuchi, a councillor, two representatives, and other officials belonging to the Japanese delegation that is visiting Mexico.

Accepts Invitation To Visit Japan

FL221530 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2343 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- A spokesman of the Japanese delegation accompanying Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe has reported here that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has accepted an invitation to visit Japan in 1985. The spokesman, Hiromuto Seki, said President De la Madrid will soon set an exact date for the trip and will be the fourth Mexican president to visit Japan.

He said that in recent years Japan has become Mexico's second most important partner because of its trade and its investments in the Lazaro Cardenas and Las Truchas steel mills, a pipe factory, and a deluxe hotel in Mexico City. He said combined trade between the two nations amounts to $2.4 billion annually, 60 percent of which correspondents to Mexican exports and 40 percent to Japanese exports.

With reference to Mexican oil exports to Japan, the spokesman said they amount to 160,000 barrels daily, adding that Japan is one of the largest importers of Mexican crude, and Mexico is the fourth largest supplier of crude to Japan.

SEPULVEDA TO MEET SHULTZ, GROMYKO IN NEW YORK

FL221514 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0235 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] New York, 21 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will meet with his U.S. and Soviet colleauges, George Shultz and Andrey Gromyko, and with his colleagues from the other Contadora Group nations -- Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela -- during the 39th session of the UN General Assembly.

Trustworthy sources have indicated that Sepulveda Amor will remain in New York a little more than 10 days although he will travel to San Jose, Costa Rica, this weekend, where the Contadora Group, to which Mexico belongs, will meet with the representatives of the Economic Commission for Europe [EEC].

Supulveda Amor will meet with Gromyko on Monday or Tuesday next week at the headquarters of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. He will meet with Shultz on 1 October, and there is speculation that the two will discuss the Contadora Group's document to be issued by the Group of 77 headed by the Mexican citizen Porfirio Munoz Ledo. They will also discuss the revised document that the peace-seeking group will issue with the agreement of the Central American nations: Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Nicaragua is the only one that has not yet given its final acceptance.

It has also been learned that on Wednesday, 26 September, the Mexican secretary of foreign relations will preside over the meeting of the so-called Group of 77 to pass the presidency to Egypt. On Thursday, 27 September, he will meet with his Spanish and FRG counterparts, Fernando Moran and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Other foreign ministers with whom Sepulveda Amor will meet are those of Brazil, India, Canada, Peru, Guyana, Sweden, and Argentina.

The Mexican foreign secretary will be the third speaker of the Monday morning session, when the UN General Assembly opens. That same day, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin will address the United Nations.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON POLITICAL PRISONERS, MISSING

PA232112 Rome IPS in Spanish 1927 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 22 Sep (IPS) -- The government last night stated that the situation of approximately 300 alleged political prisoners and 525 people described as arrested but missing since 1969 was legally clarified. This action was taken responding to a demand made by three deputies and other political leaders who were in their 17th day of a hunger strike at the legislative palace in this capital today.

Regarding approximately 38 people who were reported arrested but missing since December 1982, the date when the current administration took office, the Government Secretariat noted that "some are free, others are being investigated or are in the process of being tried, and others have been convicted in various parts of the country." The latter, the communique added, were convicted "because of crimes such as homicide, bearing arms prohibited by law, collecting firearms, firing weapons, armed robbery, association to commit a crime, and others."

As to the people listed by the hunger strikers as arrested or missing between 1969 and November 1982, the statement noted that the nation's Attorney General's Office "has given a detailed account of them."

"This information included documents sent to the petitioners directly and thorough explanations were given to representatives of the local and foreign media," the document noted.

The Government Secretariat explained that on 26 November 1982, the then attorney general of the Republic officially announced that "all cases had been thoroughly investigated to reach precise conclusions so that the relatives of persons reported as missing could be certain that efforts were being made to clarify each case." The communique added that on that date, representatives of the UN Human Rights Commission and Amnesty International were permitted "access to all available information."

The demand made to the government to explain the whereabouts of all these people was made by Deputies Hector Sanchez, Rene Rojas, Victor Gonzales, and Desiderio de Gyves, members of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM); and Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, president of the National Front Against Repression and former 1982 presidential candidate, who has been on a hunger strike along with other political leaders.

In response to their petition to see the president, the Government Secretariat stated that these leaders were received by the "pertinent officials" on 26 occasions during the past 21 months. However, the hunger strikers have maintained their demand to see the president, a petition that has been supported by deputies from all the opposition parties of the left as well as the right.

REPORTAGE ON SALVADORAN PRESIDENT DUARTE'S VISIT

Arrival Coverage

PA211757 [Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1638 GMT on 21 September 1984 begins a live relay from Panama City's Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport of a ceremony welcoming Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and his accompanying delegation, who arrived from Colombia.

Panamanian President Jorge Illueca and Mrs Illueca; Vice President Carlos Ozores and Mrs Ozores; members of the cabinet; ranking government officials; representatives of Panama's Defense Forces, including Chief of Staff Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera; and representatives of Panama's Christian Democratic Party are present.

AT 1646 GMT President Duarte steps down from Colombian Air Force plane 0001, and greets President and Mrs Illueca and other members of the welcoming committee. The national anthems of El Salvador and Panama are played. After the national anthems, the presidents conduct a military review, followed by a greeting of all the Panamanian ministers.

The announcer explains that due to a delay of approximately 2 hours in the estimated time of arrival, at 1700 GMT President Duarte enters a presidential car and departs the airport, without making a speech or speaking to the press. President Illueca enters another car, followed by his ministers, concluding the reception ceremony for Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte at approximately 1705 GMT.

The announcer notes that tomorrow at 2300 GMT Presidents Duarte and Illueca will sign a joint declaration and that the Salvadoran president will depart from Panama on Sunday, 23 September, at 1500 GMT.

Duarte on External Influences

PA222217 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Salvadoran Deputy Defense Minister General Rafael Flores Lima has categorically stated that his country's Army is prepared for the alleged offensive that the leftist guerrillas will launch in the next few days. Flores Lima, who is visiting our country as part of the delegation accompanying Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte during his tour of several Latin American countries, explained that the Salvadoran leftist guerrilla movement has completely lost all popular support.

[Begin recording] [Flores Lima] Our Armed Forces have always been prepared for any subversive action. We are aware of the role that we must play within the national political context.

[Unidentified reporter] In your opinion what is the principal obstacle for achieving peace in El Salvador?

[Flores Lima] I think that the obstacle does not stem from either us as an armed force or from the government as such, but from the subversive process currently underway and encouraged from the subversive process currently underway and encouraged by forces alien to the country. I think that President Duarte has clearly defined our political and national goals: search for peace, but one that includes an action on behalf of peace on the part of guerrillas as well. In other words, a peace obtained but not at gunpoint. [end recording]

For their part, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio agreed that the communist escalation in Central America aggravates the situation in this agitated area. The Salvadoran president and foreign minister are currently visiting Panama, as part of their tour of several Latin American countries, for the purpose of seeking economic and political support for resolving El Salvador's domestic crisis. El Salvador is currently being subjected to the scourge of leftist guerrillas.

Duarte described his tour of Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama as truly beneficial.

[Begin recording] [Duarte] He wanted to bring our message to the peoples, so I am very grateful for this chance to address the Panamanian people about my country's problems. However, our problems are not the most important thing, but rather our determination and spirit for pulling through, for confronting our grave problems, the death squads, the abuses of authority, and for correcting the structures in order to allow people to achieve the levels of democracy, peace, and freedom that we all want.

[Reporter] El Salvador receives aboout $1 million per day in international aid. Is this enought to confront the negative effects of the guerrillas?

[Duarte] The economic aid that we are being given merely permits the subsistence of the country's economy because we have lost $500 million on coffee, cotton, and sugar. This aid merely allows us to remain at a subsistence level. Military aid is necessary because the guerrillas receive large sums of money through Nicaragua, Cuba and, of course, the communist countries. The huge cost of this confrontation has placed our country in a difficult situation and for this reason we do need aid.

[Reporter] How do you [word indistinct] the communist infiltration through the isthmus, which is obviously affecting peace in Central America?

[Duarte] They managed to gain control in Nicaragua, but they have failed to do this in El Salvador because the country responded negatively to this Marxist infiltration. So we do face a serious threat from Cuba as a center of operations, and now from Nicaragua, as a center of influence and dissemination throughout Central America. This a reality that we must face and we must find a solution. I think that if we can get these sectors to no longer export their views and if each country is allowed to have unhindered self-determination for its peoples, we will demonstrate in Central America, where the two models are presented, one facing the other, there is Nicaragua with its Marxist revolution, and El Salvador with its democratic revolution, that the democratic revolution is much more profound, much more sensible, much more humane than the Marxist revolution.

[Reporter] For your part Foreign Minister Tenorio, Nicaragua today formally accepted the revised Contadora peace document. How do you view [words indistinct]?

[Tenorio] As something very positive for Central American peace and stability. We view this as an encouraging sign. We are optimistic after learning that Nicaragua is willing to join the Contadora Group's peace effort.

[Reporter] Certain observers feel that regardless of the advances made on paper, the Contadora Group will not be respected, because the conflict falls within the framework of East-West interests.

[Tenorio] I think that any contract and to a certain extent treaties are also contracts, is signed in good faith. When any contract is signed, the parties involved must act in good faith. Fulfillment comes at a later stage, and this is why there is a system of sanctions for those who do not fulfill the commitments made. As we have said on many occasions, we are acting in good faith. We are willing to abide by the agreements signed and we expect the other countries to share this stance, this spirit. However, as I have said, there is a subsequent stage, which concerns fulfillment of the obligations contracted and this is why there is a system of sanctions for those times when nonfulfillments occur. [end recording]

Illueca, Duarte Sign Declaration

PA230419 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2353 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Joint declaration signed by President Jorge E. Illueca and Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte on 22 September at the Washington Room of the Panama Hotel in Panama City; read by Jose Hernandez, chief of state information and public relations -- live]

[Text] By virtue of an invitation issued by His Excellency, the President of Panama Jorge E. Illueca, His Excellency, the President of El Salvador Jose Napoleon Duarte paid an official visit to Panama on 21, 22, and 23 September 1984. In harmony with the feelings of friendship and brotherhood that have traditionally inspired the relations between the two countries, the two presidents examined matters regarding the current situation of the Central American region and matters of a bilateral nature and have expressed their determination to strengthen the ties of reciprocal understanding and cooperation existing between the two nations.

Having agreed on the subjects discussed, the two presidents made the following statements:

They have reaffirmed their countries' adherence to the principles and objectives included in the UN Charter and stressed the importance of strengthening this international organization. They believe that the OAS must interpret and promote the interests and aspirations of all the Latin American and Caribbean countries and serve as a forum for these countries in regards to the hemispheric North-South dialogue.

They shared the concern to strengthen independence and protect the sovereignty, security, and integrity of their two countries. They reiterated their adherence to the principles of representative, pluralist, and participatory democracy based on freedom of association and expression and a universal and effective vote. They stressed the need to guarantee an absolute respect for human rights, national conciliation, and the peaceful coexistence in the region. They condemned all forms of violence, subversion, or coercion in international, political and economic relations, and all forms of foreign intervention, violations of sovereignty, the use or the threat of use of force in the development of these relations. They also reiterated the urgent need to end the installation of foreign bases and deployment of foreign troops in countries of the area, the arms buildup, and arms traffic.

They reaffirmed that the Contadora Group is the appropriate organization to promote the solution to the serious and dangerous regional conflicts and tensions and mentioned the progress made by the group in its effort to resolve these problems through understanding among the interested parties. The two presidents also agreed to urge the countries with ties and interests in the area to strongly support the Contadora Group's efforts and refrain from promoting or carrying out actions that would hinder the purpose of these efforts.

Regarding the world's economic situation and its effects on the region, the two presidents agreed that the crisis continues to harm the developing countries and that the inequality that currently exists in the exchange with the industrialized nations and the sudden and huge increases in the interest rates, worsen the economic depression, increasing the reduction in trade and decreasing employment. They have appealed to the international community to promote an economic, financial, trade, technical, and food cooperation that will help the internal efforts of the Central American countries to achieve their structural changes and development thereby contributing to their democratic process. They stressed that the Central American economic cooperation organizations like the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration [SIECA] and the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] must be supported and that the Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America [Cadesca] must be strengthened so that these organizations may contribute to this purpose.

The presidents reiterated their support for the Group of 77, underscoring its activities in the area of economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries which is an important contribution to the effort for the establishment of a new international economic order. They reaffirmed their adherence to the Latin American Economic System [SELA] and to the principles and objectives of the Quito Declaration of January 1984 and their support to the Cartagena Consensus of June 1984, which represent the political maturity achieved by Latin America.

They agreed to support the programs to aid the refugees of Central America and help with the voluntary repatriation of the refugees with the cooperation of the United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees. The presidents expressed their interest in increasing the bilateral relations in the areas of diplomacy, immigration, education, and technology based on the current international agreements. They agreed on the need to draft a more appropriate trade exchange framework in accordance with the interests of the two countries. They agreed in pointing out the ample possibilities existing to increase and diversify cooperation in these areas for the benefit of the two nations.

The Salvadoran president expressed the solidarity of his country with the Panamanian people and government in their demands for the faithful execution of the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaties describing this as a matter of interest for all the Latin American regions. The Salvadoran president expressed satisfaction for the return to Panaman of important areas and installations on 1 October and expressed himself in favor of absolute respect for the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal established in the treaties.

Shortly before concluding his trip to the Contadora Group countries, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, President Duarte reiterated his country's acknowledgment and support for the group's efforts and described the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America as a fruit born from the dialogue among brother countries of Central America and as a suitable instrument for the prompt achievement of an honorable and lasting peace for the benefit of all the countries of the area.

In his behalf and on behalf of his delegation the Salvadoran president expressed his thanks for tl warm hospitality received from the Panamanian Government and people that reflects the cordial relations existing between the two peoples and governments, which these meetings contribute to further strengthening and bringing closer together.

BELIZE

PRICE SEEKS PEACE, COOPERATION ON ANNIVERSARY

PA211949 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 21 Sep 84

[By Special Envoy Jean-Pierre Bousquet]

[Excerpts] Belize City, 21 Sep (AFP) -- Belize today celebrated the third anniversary of its independence in a carnival atmosphere in which reggae and cumbia music overpowered the fading strains of British martial music.

We are still a young country "that wants to live in peace and harmonious coexistence with its neighbors," said Prime Minister George Price, who opened the festivities with a short speech. A young country for which he appealed "to older countries, especially those interested in maintaining peace and stability in the region, for understanding and help."

Addressing more directly Guatemala, which still has not recognized the independence of the former British Honduras, Price asked for the recognition of "the right of self-determination and our existence as a nation free from pressure and foreign domination, sovereign over its own national wealth."

Approximately 1,200 British soldiers, including an Air Force detachment equipped with vertical takeoff Harrier planes, are still stationed in Belize to protect its independence. Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Vernon Courtenay expressed to AFP on Thursday a certain optimism for the possibility of a softening of Guatemala's position. Negotiations with Guatemala have never been broken off.

"I sincerely believe in the good faith of Guatemala's political leaders when they say they want to negotiate with us seriously," Courtenay said. The foreign minister also expressed faith in Guatemala's democratic process which, in his judgment should speed up the resolution of this situation.

Costa Rica

GUTIERREZ REVIEWS TALKS WITH NICARAGUA IN PARIS

PA211712 San Jose Radio Reloj In Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Costa Rica's main concern is guaranteeing its territorial integrity, and in this sense the government is willing to consider all options, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has said. Therefore, President Luis Alberto Monge's government has accepted the French proposal to guard the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Gutierrez said, adding that this had been proposed as an alternate solution for inclusion in a bilateral agreement between Costs Rica and Nicaragua should the Contadora Group's efforts fail.

Gutierrez said that he could not give any further details on the talks held in Paris between Jorge Urbina, Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, and his Nicaraguan counterpart Jose Leon Talavera, but said that the results had been very positive. He added that the formula for vigilance at the border has not yet been decided upon and that France, as a promoter of the peace proposal, has carried out several studies regarding the situation at the border.

Gutierrez said that he is waiting for a report from Deputy Minister Urbina in the ~~next few days on the results of the~~ second round of talks in Paris, in order to decide whether to continue on this path until the Contadora Group meets again in mid-October.

Guierrez noted that he had received a note from Nicaragua in reply to Costa Rica's note regarding Commander Daniel Ortega's statement charging that an attack on Rivas was being planned from Costa Rica.

Gutierrez added that Nicaragua is highly interested in a meeting of the Supervision and Prevention of Mixed Commission created by the Contadora Group, to discuss matters of interest to the two countries. Gutierrez said that he favors this meeting but that it cannot be held right now, because the Foreign Ministry is currently preparing for the summit of European, Central American, and Contadora ministers, to be held at the end of this month.

In conclusion, Gutierrez said that there have been no significant incidents [involving Nicaragua] since June, when rockets fell in El Jocote.

IMF DELEGATION DEPARTS; NO AGREEMENT REACHED

PA211818 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The IMF delegation headed by its representative for Central America (Anthony Helson) will depart today after a 2-week visit to San Jose. It was reported that the Costa Rican Government did not reach an agreement with the IMF delegation because of the high 1985 fiscal deficit, which has been estimated at 8 billion colones. It is hoped that high-ranking government officials who will travel to Washington next week to attend the meeting of IMF and World Bank governors will be able to convince the IMF to adopt a more flexible position regarding this point.

MONGE, AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

PA211518 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] After bidding farewell to Australian Foreign Affairs Minister William Hayden at his residence in Pozos de Santa Ana, President Luis Alberto Monge said this his talks with the illustrious visitor had been promising in the sense that great friendship had been offered. Monge said:

Despite the great distance between our two countries, our relations can be strengthened and broadened. We have discussed the aspects of the Central American and Latin American situation, in which he was most interested. We expressed our desire to strengthen our relations despite the distance separating our two countries. Monge also added that, after a long talk with Mr Hayden we told him that although our two countries are distant geographically, our peoples have chosen the path of democracy to struggle for a better life, and, consequently, there is an affinity which unites us and which should be a determining factor in strengthening our relations.

Meanwhile, Minister Hayden said that he agreed with Monge, adding that in his opinion, exchanges between the two countries should be improved.

On another subject Hayden said that there should be no foreign intervention in the Central American situation. He added that his country supports the Contadora Group's peace efforts, since they provide a means to reach a democratic solution for the convulsed region. Hayden also said that following his return to Australia his country will consider increasing trade relations with Costa Rica, particularly regarding sugar production and the coal industry. The possibility of increasing and improving the currently weak trade relations between the two countries was discussed during the talks between Minister Hayden and President Monge.

To this effect, Hayden said that a group of Costa Rican officials will travel to Australia, to study various options to accomplish this objective, with the help of Australian experts.

Regarding Costs Rica's economic situation, Hayden said that although it would be very difficult, there are factors that could lead to an improvement in a short time. He added that the most serious problem related to Costa Rica's economy is the country's foreign debt, just as in the other countries in the region.

POLICE START JOINT ACTIONS, ENFORCE NEUTRALITY

PA191531 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican police have declared war on smuggling and drug trafficking. Colonel Ricardo Rivera Araya, deputy director of the Rural Police, yesterday afternoon said that a joint effort will be organized with the Civil Police, against smuggling, rustling, and drug trafficking. It was reported last week that civil and rural police in the northern and southern areas have received instructions to join the effort to control the smuggling activities stemming from Panama, the rustling of cattle, and drug trafficking. He said that they will not allow activities of armed groups on the border, either Sandinists or counterrevolutionaries, because the policy of neutrality will be enforced by his men.

EL SALVADOR

EDITORIAL WARY OF NICARAGUAN ARMS PURCHASES

PA211822 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Sep 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Nicaragua Buys Modern Weaponry"]

[Text] Due to the ample coverage of the subject, it is a well-known fact that the Marxist Nicaraguan regime has embarked on a disproportionate acquisition of weaponry. Since it came to power 5 years ago, the Sandinist government has dedicated most of its efforts to training its Armed Forces and supplying them with the most modern equipment, especially tanks and heavy artillery. Now, confirming rumors that have been circulating for several months, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega has stated that Nicaragua will soon acquire Soviet high technology war planes. To use these planes the government has built special airstrips and has had dozens of pilots trained in Easter bloc countries. This situation is seen as very serious for the security of neighboring countries. The Nicaraguan regime is using the Contadora Group's talks to divert attention while disproportionately arming itself for an offensive war. This represents the greatest threat to the Central American region.

ARMED FORCES CONTINUE ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATIONS

PA212305 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1815 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] For the second day in a row, antiguerrilla operations are continuing in Cabanas Department near the towns of Jutiapa, Cinquera, and Tejutepeque. Reports from local residents state that last night Air Force units using flares and infantry troops fought the rebels. According to initial reports, seven leftist guerrillas were killed while the Army suffered three casualties, including two slightly wounded soldiers.

Meanwhile, artillery units continue to advance by expanding operations at two hydroelectric plants, namely Cerron Grande and La Chorrer del Guayabo.

In addition, other units are moving along other areas of Cabanas Department searching for extremists. In the country's eastern area, which is made up of the Departments of La Union, Morazan, Usulutan, and San Miguel, electricity was restored this morning after FMLN sappers destroyed three primary towers carrying high-tension lines yesterday.

In southern San Miguel Department, Army patrols are also searching for extremists as part of a permanent long-rang operation being carried out by the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Plan To Destroy Dam Uncovered

PA230059 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Sep 84 pp 4, 27

[Excerpts] San Miguel -- The Armed Forces Intelligence Service uncovered a plan to destroy the 15 September Dam, on the day of the celebration of the dam's first anniversary. The Armed Forces Intelligence Service learned of the plan from Rafael Antonio Mejia Cruz, 30, alias Lito Parche, a member of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN.

Mejia Cruz, who was presented to the news media, told the newsmen that the FARN guerrillas, of the Montanita Linares Detachment, commanded by his brother William Nelson Mejia Cruz, 27, also known as Commander Marcos La Pacha, were going to attack the dam at 2200 on 15 September.

Mejia Cruz said that 1,000 men were going to take part in the attack. They were going to be divided in two groups of 500 men each. One group would attack the guards stationed 1 km south of the dam and the other 500 had the mission of destroying the dam, destroying the Bailey Bridge, and then of completely destroying the Cuscatlan Bridge, which was partially destroyed on 31 December 1983 by the guerrilla camps in Estanzuelas and Cerro San Pedro.

Mejia Cruz claims that he is not a subversive, but that his brother offered to pay him for information and that is how he began to send information on the 15 September Dam security measures. He used a child by the name of Maurico to send the information to his brother, Mejia Cruz told newsmen. He said that the attack on the dam was going to be the beginning of the September offensive the guerrillas had planned. The plan was to attack the dam during the celebration of the first anniversary of the 15 September Dam, when the guards had decreased their watch. Mejia Cruz said that he had reported the guards' positions, the number of guards and officers, and other matters which he considered important.

Mejia Cruz was captured on 6 September and he told the Armed Forces Intelligence Service of the plan, which did not take place and the celebration of the first anniversary of the 15 September Dam went ahead as scheduled.

Rebel Commander Killed

PA240218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2258 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- An Army officer confirmed today that the "Manuel Jose Arce" Battalion killed Commander "Nacho" of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), during fighting at Cerro del Tigre, in the eastern part of the country. The military source said that the death of the "important rebel commander" took place yesterday afternoon, near Cerro del Tigre, in the southern sector of Jucuapa, 110 km east of this capital, where the Army is engaged in a military operation.

The body of Commander "Nacho" is being kept by the "Manuel Jose Arce" Battalion, which is responsible for the counterinsurgency actions underway these past several weeks in the northern part of Usulutan Department. According to reports, in the past few hours, units of the Army and guerrilla columns have engaged in heavy fighting in the mountain area located between the towns of Santiago de Maria and Jucuappa, where important FMLN camps were operating.

The "ERP" is one of the most important armed groups of the FMLN. So far, the rebels have neither confirmed nor denied the death of Commander "Nacho."

VENCEREMOS: BEIRUT BOMBING DEFEAT FOR U.S. POLICY

PA210424 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] In Beirut, the Lebanese capital, a country thousands of miles away from the United States, Ronald Reagan's warmongering policy has been shaken by the people's fury. Using a patriotic commando unit, symbol of the peoples' dignity, members of the popular resistance to Yankee interventionism, penetrated the Yankee embassy and detonated a powerful explosive charge. Marines, machine guns, and fortifications were useless. The people's daring and cunning are more powerful than the Yankees' steel and arms.

We suggest that Reagan, who dreams of turning El Salvador, our homeland, into a Yankee colony, look at hemself in the mirror of Beirut, where he had to evacuate his defeated interventionist troops a few months ago. Today Reagan sees his embassy in ruins. Let him look at himself in that mirror because if he dares to bring his troops to El Salvador, he will suffer an even more crushing defeat.

Ronald Reagan has asserted that he has his hands in Central America, particularly El Salvador, because we are very close to the United States. However, Lebanon and Vietnam are on the other side of the world and the imperialist eagle meddled there because its policy is synonymous with death, war, and plunder. When confronted by the people, however, defeat is his only fate.

We want to tell the wrinkled Reagan, over the smoldering ruins of his embassy in Beirut, that he will face an even more devastating defeat in El Salvador because he has forced his planes and warships on our homeland. He has also invested millions of dollars in modern arms, installed his presidential puppet, and has his eight Yankee colonels directing the war. He has forced his modern planes with accurate radar systems and infrared rays on El Salvador. However, despite this, he has been able to check neither the progress nor the growth of the FMLN.

With all of his war machinery, he has not been able to stop us nor will he ever be able to do this because the only thing that imperialism has not introduced in El Salvador is precisely imperialism's least sophisticated and weakest factor: its men.

GUATEMALA

URD REJECTS LEFT-WING ALLIANCE, TALKS CONTINUE

PA222235 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary [URD] headed by Humberto Gonzalez Gamarra has refused to become part of the alliance that the leftist forces have been trying to form. It has decided to retain its identity as a group but will cooperate with the leftist sectors provided their goals are always concrete and objective.

All it proposed was a parallel and not a unified struggle.

Meanwhile, the signing of the document to form the alliance of the leftist forces, headed by the United Revolutionary Front, FUR, did not take place this week, after all.

Thus far, all that the parties have done is talk about unity. The FUR and the 20 October Movement, Popular Union, [Movimiento 20 de Octurbre, Union Popular] [as heard] are the only groups currently participating in the talks since the others have quit.

HONDURAS

JAPANESE EMBASSY DENIES AIDING NICARAGUAN CONTRAS

PA220349 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 21 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] The Japanese Embassy in Honduras fulfills its duty by reporting the following on the article published in THE WASHINGTON POST on 17 September 1984.

1. Due to the national laws in effect, the Japanese Government cannot and must not extend any form of military aid, not even military training, to the Armed Forces or any other foreign group.

2. Consequently, the transfer of six military instructors by the Japanese Government to aid the activities of the Nicaraguan antigovernment group, as stated in THE WASHINGTON POST article, could never have taken place.

3. The Japanese Government categorically denies this newspaper report which is totally unfounded.

Tegucigalpa, Central District, 20 September 1984, Japanese Embassy.

SALVADORAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BORDER TALKS

PA221838 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1713 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Foreign Secretariat reported today that Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio arrived unexpectedly in Tegucigalpa late last night.

The Salvadoran foreign minister arrived to hold a series of talks with his Honduran colleague Edgardo Paz Barnica and Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden, who has been in Tegucigalpa since yesterday.

Hondurans and Salvadorans will begin a round of talks on Monday regarding the delimitation and demarcation of borders through mixed border commissions headed by the deputy foreign ministers. The two countries fought a 100-hour war in 1968 over border conflicts, and the state of war ended in 1980 with the signing of a general peace treaty. That treaty orders that the border delimitation be carried out before the end of 1985 or the problem must be resolved by the International Court of Justice.

Also, Honduras had asked El Salvador to resolve the issue of thousands of Salvadoran refugees in Honduran territory who want to return to their native country. El Salvador has officially accepted the repatriation of the refugees and is preparing for this by consulting with international organizations who attend to the refugees in Honduras.

Honduras has given asylum to approximately 26,000 Salvadorans in the past years of the conflict affecting that neighboring country.

SUAZO WILL NOT ATTEND PANAMA INAUGURATION

PA212021 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 20 Sep 84 p 43

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- President Roberto Suazo Cordova will not attend the inauguration of Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Instead he will send an official delegation headed by Foreign Secretariat Adviser Oscar Mejia Arellano. The delegation will also include Roberto Galvex Barnes, roving ambassador for Central America and the Caribbean, and Guillermo Boquin, Honduras' ambassador to Panama. Last week Salvador de la Iglesia Arias, Panama's ambassador to Honduras, delivered to Presidential Office Secretary Ubodoro Arriago Iraheta a special invitation for the Honduran president to attend the inauguration scheduled for 11 October.

MILITARY AGREEMENT TALKS VIEWED WITH DISTRUST

PA211359 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The People Must Know About the U.S. Military Negotiations"]

[Text] About a month ago the Honduran Government delivered a document to the U.S. administration establishing its negotiating position regarding the revision of the military agreements between the two countries. The Honduran decision to revise the agreements was prompted by pressure from the public, justifiably outraged by the submissiveness of the government of the revolution of earnest work and righteousness when it compromised our People by allowing a U.S. military installation in Honduras, an action worthy of the worst colonial times.

To disguise such an act, most humiliating and harmful to our people and national interests, the government of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova resorted to the subterfuge of making use of the 1954 military aid agreement between Honduras and the United States, knowing that this legal instrument was inadequate for the situation, thus violating the Constitution.

The negotiations that led to that military construction in Honduras, aimed at turning our country into a launching pad of aggression against other Central American states on dictates of Washington, was made behind the backs of the Honduran people. The U.S. press reported on the progress of the negotiations while the government here denied everything, even claiming that the arrival of warships bringing "Marines" and "Green Berets" to occupy our country was all mere speculation.

It was said, then, that General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who as chief of the Armed Forces was responsible for these negotiations with the North Americans and not the foreign minister, was to blame for everything. He was even awarded a medal by the Pentagon, surely for his services to a world power and to the detriment of his own country.

But General Alvarez Martinez, now living in Miami, was careful to claim publicly that what he did was by direct order of President Suazo Cordova. He said this before and after leaving this country, after he was ousted from the Honduran Armed Forces.

The behavior of the National Congress in this affair was most scandalous. The deputies of the official bloc and the nationalists with their silence condoned everything the Congress did, consumating this act of high treason against Honduras. These "founding fathers" said that the legal instrument was correct that everything was in order, and even closed doors about the agreement with the North Americans.

Furthermore, when General Alvarez Martinez left or was thrown out of the country, the deputies most servile to him began saying that the negotiations were harmful and even dangerous.

Anxious to make amends, the Armed Forces now insists on the revision of those military agreements. The committees appointed by the president of the Republic may have completed drafting the basic document and already delivered it to the North Americans.

Official sources remain silent and release no information to the Honduran people on the negotiations, despite the fact that it is a most vital issue for the nation and therefore should be publicly known and discussed.

Above all, in view of the previous behavior of the executive and legislative branches, there is no reason to trust their judgment, least of all their sense of responsibility. It is sufficient to say that 1 year they later publicly admit the flagrant error committed in the negotiations.

Therefore it is imperative that the Honduran people learn about what is being negotiated. It is necessary that the Hondurans' right to be informed about the basic document delivered by Honduras to the United States be satisfied to ascertain if, in fact, things are now being done correctly and if, in fact, national interests will prevail.

POWER WORKERS TOLD TO REPORT TO WORKPLACES

PA211648 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Sep 84

[National Enterprise for Electric Power, ENEE communique; read by Raul Flores, general manager -- recorded]

[Text] The Honduran National Enterprise for Electric Power [ENEE] is acting within legal bounds and with prudence in light of current developments. Its aim is not to implement measures that will directly affect its workers' labor stability or the personal welfare of the workers or their families. However, such a posture must not be interpreted as a weakening of its firm determination to guarantee the efficient and due rendering of power service to the Honduran people.

The Honduran people are aware of the situation that the leaders of the ENEE workers union have created. They have declared a strike of indefinite duration, in violation of established legal procedures. The general management and executives of ENEE are acting according to their duty and will not hesitate to take appropriate action to ensure that their obligations are fulfilled.

The Honduran people can rest assured that ENEE is a serious institution and is aware of its responsibilities. We will not abandon such responsibilities under any circumstances. The situation of anarchy that certain sectors are attempting to create will not hinder our daily efforts to serve the thousands of Honduran families who enjoy the comforts made available by electricity.

Therefore, we reiterate our firm and lawful intention to continue serving the community. In accordance with the law, we have resorted to the legal procedures guaranteed by the constitutional regime in which we live that have demonstrated which party is right. The Honduran people have accepted this.

Reiterating the constitutional government's democratic spirit before the Honduran people, we make public the following communique:

The general management of ENEE informs its workers that:

1. All workers must report to their workplaces at the various ENEE installations throughout the country today, Friday 21 September, to carry out their routine duties.

2. ENEE guarantees that all its installations will be open to receive those workers who wish to continue fulfilling their duties.

3. ENEE reiterates its unwavering intentio nand constant concern to serve its customers and the Honduran people efficiently, as well as its intention to continue doing so despite the problems created by the ongoing situation.

ENEE reserves the right to apply due sanctions according to the law to those workers who do not fulfill their duties. The ENEE will make every effort to efficiently fulfill the duty that the government of the Republic has assigned to it to benefit the Honduran people.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

Letter Sent to Contadora Group

PA221350 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The revolutionary government has decided to accept the complete text of the revised Contadora Document for peace and security in all the Central American countries. The letter of acceptance, signed by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, was read by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto during a special ceremony attended by the diplomatic corps accredited in the country and the government cabinet.

The letter sent to the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela asserts the revolutionary government's willingness to sign immediately the document prepared by the Contadora Group, which is making efforts to achieve peace in Central America. The letter also said that the revised document prepared by the Contadora Group was sent to the Nicaraguan Government on 7 September.

Nicaragua is currently facing a grave increase in U.S. Government military aggressions and threats, the letter signed by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega says. The aggressions have been stepped up in these last weeks, resulting in a series of kidnappings and deaths of children, women, and men. The aggressions have also inflicted grave damage on our economy and destroyed the country's modest resources, the letter adds.

The message also asserts that the threatening presence of U.S. warships and raids by more than 6,000 counterrevolutionaries from neighboring countries represent the aggressions that our country has been rejecting with strength and patriotism. The letter accepting the revised Contadora Document says that Nicaragua considers it necessary to exclude amendments or modifications, because these would provoke endless discussions and serve only to delay the achievement of peace which our people are rightfully, urgently demanding.

The following is an excerpt of the letter, read by Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman:

[Begin D'Escoto recording] The Nicaraguan Government's willingness to contribute as much as possible to the achievement of peaceful solutions to the grave situation prevailing in the region and the recognition that the revised act represents an exemplary effort to reconcile differences and balance the suggestions of all the interested parties has compelled us to consider this revised document a decisive instrument to achieve peace in the region.

Therefore, we state the Nicaraguan Government's decision to accept the complete text and to sign immediately, without modification, the revised document dated 7 September and presented by the Contadora Group to achieve peace and security for all the Central American peoples.

Nicaragua is aware of the need to achieve, as soon as possible, a peace agreement for all the region, as proposed by the governments of the countries comprising the Contadora Group. Nicaragua is also aware that the agreement between the five Central American countries to guarantee peace and security in the region will be effective only if it includes a formal pledge from the U.S. Government. Nicaragua considers it mandatory for the United States to sign and ratify the additional protocol of the document and, consequently, immediately cease its aggressions against Nicaragua in the interest of achieving the noble goals which brought about the creation of the Contadora Group. [end recording]

U.S. Signing Demanded

PA221416 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Danile Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said that Nicaragua's initiative of accepting the complete document of peace presented by the Contadora Group will represent a challenge to all the countries in the Central America area that wish to achieve peace in the region.

[Begin Ortega recording] This is a challenge for all the Central American governments which are seriously interested in peace in the region. If we want to spare ourselves further sacrifices and sorrow in Central America, we cannot encourage expectations about other organizations. Instead, we must strengthen what we already have, in this case the Contadora Group, because this is a Latin American solution. Latin America's concern has been noted by the international community, and we are sure that the world's support will be ratified once more with this revised Contadora Document. [end recording]

The main part of a letter read last night by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said that Nicaragua demands that the United States sign and ratify the document's additional protocol and immediately cease its aggressions against Nicaragua. Commander Daniel Ortega referred to this as follows:

[Begin Ortega recording] We know that the U.S. Government's policy has been the main destabilizing factor in the region and the main obstacle for the Contadora Group's efforts. The proposal says that governments which have a direct bearing on the region, even though they are not part of the region, should adhere to the document. The United States is deeply involved in the region, it even demands what it considers a historical right to be involved in the region. The logical thing now is for the United States to act accordingly, advocate the Contadora Group, and sign the Contadora Document. This would mean that the U.S. Government would have to comply with the document's provisions and cease its aggressions against Nicaragua. [end recording]

ORTEGA, RAMIREZ ON U.S. AGGRESSION, CRISIS

PA221546 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Our effort to achieve peace is the defense of our national sovereignty against U.S. aggressions, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said yesterday when participating in a "Face the People" program with workers' unions in Leon and Chinandega, Region No 2.

When explaining the Nicaraguan-U.S. talks being held in Manzanillo, Mexico, Dr Ramirez Mercado said that Nicaragua has a strategy for peace, but the United States, ever the imperialist government, has a strategy for war.

The FSLN candidate for vice president added that the talks with the United States and the efforts being made by the Contadora Group complement Nicaragua's main peace effort to defeat aggression. He said it is useless to hold negotiations if the enemy starts gaining an advantage in the military field. Sergio added that we will consolidate peace in the battlefield, as we have done so far, defeating the invading enemies and not allowing them a single military-political victory.

Members of the FSLN National Directorate, ministers of state, professionals, workers and peasants alike, all of us must prepare to defend our national sovereignty against U.S. intervention, said Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, yesterday during the "Face the People" program at the Mauricio Diaz Institute in Leon with union leaders of Region No 2.

Ortega added that the country's situation is such that we cannot act capriciously regarding our work; instead, he said, the working classes must be prepared for whatever alternative is offered by the revolution. He said that the revolutionary government is analyzing short- and medium-term plans to fight unemployment and the lack of foreign exchange to purchase spare parts, fertilizers, and other items. Ortega said that the revolution must provide appropriate solutions, but, due to our current situation, they might not be entirely satisfactory. In this case, the workers must assume their responsibilities, because the situation of war makes this necessary.

In conclusion, Commander Ortega issued a call to company directors to prevent administrative deficiencies, because they only provoke costly mistakes and are contrary to our workers' interests.

Matagalpa Rally

PA240120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Matagalpa (Nicaragua) 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- As Commander Daniel Ortega said in this war-torn city, "at the pace that (U.S.) aggression is advancing, in the short term there will not be a single family in Nicaragua who has not had one of its members killed."

Matagalpa, some 130 km to the north of Managua, is the center of one of the areas that has given more victims to the war in this country, being an area where the "counter-revolutionaries" of the "Nicaraguan Democratic Force" (FDN) are most active.

Commander Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, paid a visit here yesterday while campaigning for the FSLN, which has nominated him to run for president in the 4 November elections. The electoral topic was only briefly mentioned in the speeches of the Sandinist candidate, but who tried to give more prominence to the human drama caused by the war.

During a meeting with some 300 mothers of "heroes and martyrs" at a coconut grove on "Quebrada Honda" farm, one of them told Commander Ortega that the town of Yali, alone, with 4,000 inhabitants, had lost 170 children in combat with the "FDN."

The coordinator of the junta said that if such a proportion were to "be compared with the city of Managua, the death toll would be 30,000, and in the case of New York, it would be 300,000."

Ortega declared, "We do not want this war. What we want most is peace. It is up to us to stop this war, but to those who are promoting it: the Pentagon and the CIA."

However, Commander Ortega was firm in his defense of the revolution: "The U.S. Government knows we are not going to surrender, to return to the past of exploitation and domination: We would rather die."

Referring to the electoral issue, Ortega said that the 4 November elections are an initiative of the Sandinist front to "institutionalize the revolution." Later, the presidential candidate visited the Matagalpa Garrison, where he met with the chiefs of Irregular Combat Battalions (BLT), specializing in guerrilla warfare.

The commander's activities concluded at the high school of this city of some 60,000 inhabitants, where representatives of over 1,000 students presented their grievances to the commander, ranging from a lack of writing materials to protests over the compulsory military service.

BODIES OF AMERICANS PLACED AT EMBASSY'S DISPOSAL

PA221336 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Through a note sent to the U.S. Embassy, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has placed at the embassy's disposal the bodies of two Americans killed when their helicopter was downed during an air attack on Santa Clara, in Nueva Segovia. Three Nicaraguan minors and two civilians were also killed in this action. According to the note, upon conclusion of the investigations it has been confirmed that the bodies are those of American citizens James Powell and Dana Herbert Parker. The Foreign Ministry has asked the U.S. Embassy to set a date for repatriating these bodies and to determine the means of transportation to be used.

REPORTAGE ON DISCUSSION OF ELECTION POSTPONEMENT

Arce Says No

PA211928 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The FSLN National Directorate has issued a reply to Colombian President Belisario Betancur, saying that it is impossible now to postpone the date for general elections, due to technical reasons. The elections in Nicaragua have been scheduled for 4 November by electoral legislation. The Colombian president had sent the FSLN Political Committee a series of proposals from the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, including postponement of the elections until 1985. Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, explained that the printing of ballots for the elections cannot be delayed any longer; the ballots list the seven parties which are duly registered to participate in the electoral event.

Borge Views Possibility

PA220123 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez has described his 22-day working tour of several socialist countries as very positive.

Upon arriving at the airport, Commander Borge pointed to the solidarity and support from countries friendly to Nicaragua at this time of imperialist aggression. Borge also pointed out that his visit to the socialist countries served to make technical and economic agreements with the GDR and Bulgaria possible.

The interior minister was welcomed at the airport by members of the government junta Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, as well as Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock and Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of state security.

This afternoon the FSLN National Directorate will meet to discuss their political differences with the Democratic Coordinating Board, said Commander Tomas Borge Martinez upon returning from an intensive working tour of several socialist countries. Commander Borge, referring to the requests made by several political parties about the postponement of the elections, said that this would not be proper because important decisions have already been made. Here is Commander Borge's statement:

[Begin Borge recording] Today the members of the National Directorate will meet to discuss this issue. What we have said thus far, and I share this opinion, is that it would be wrong to postpone the elections. However, despite what has been said, it all depends on what the country's political commission decides. I do not want to advance an opinion because the 25 days I was abroad have removed me from some of the important details of this political difference with the Democratic Coordinating Board. I think that important decisions already have been made about the date for the elections. The postponement of the elections would be the subject for discussion to determine the advisability. In any case, it is a decision that must be made by the directorate and I cannot advance any further opinion. I think this is precisely what we will discuss today. It is the same with the Contadora Group negotiations; all of these international issues have a lot to do with the future of the revolution itself in the coming months. [end recording]

Ortega Confirms Election Date

PA220427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (AFP) -- Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the government, said here tonight that the Sandinist government has no plans to postpone the elections, as it has been rumored in opposition circles during the past few hours.

Ortega said: "We have said there is the possibility of extending the registration period." This would allow the Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, to register its candidates for the 4 November elections.

This position was announced a few hours earlier by the FSLN in a communique in which it announced its determination to ask the Council of Political Parties to waive the suspension of the legal status of the CDN parties so that they can register their candidates.

Ortega declared: "The election date has not been changed." The opposition parties have demanded, among other things, that the elections be held after 15 January 1985, in case an "agreement" with the FSLN is eventually reached. Colombian President Belisario Betancur has been acting as mediator toward this agreement.

FSLN TO REQUEST REOPENING OF PARTY REGISTRATION

PA220411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (AFP) -- The FSLN will ask the Supreme Electoral Council to reopen the party registration period for the general elections so that the opposition Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] can participate. A communique issued today by the FSLN National Directorate says that the registration period should be extended until 30 September.

Meanwhile, a reliable source told AFP that the CDN and the FSLN have not reached an agreement in the talks being held as a result of the efforts of Colombian President Belisario Bentacur. The same source said that the FSLN wants the CDN to register its candidates and then discuss the possibility of postponing the elections until 1985.

However, "the CDN will not register unless it is granted some minimum guarantees and an electoral campaign of at least 3 months," the source said.

The opposition also demands unlimited press freedom, freedom of movement, supervision at the voting polls and during the counting of votes, and international observers throughout the entire process.

The FSLN has asked the National Council of Political Parties to call an urgent meeting to "temporarily revoke the suspension of the legal status" of three CDN parties.

The FSLN National Directorate communique says that these decisions are being made "to try to reduce the intensity of U.S. aggressive policy," and to put "the true democratic ideal of the CDN to a test."

During a speech delivered today in Boaco, a town 88 km east of Managua, Luis Rivas, CDN president, called for the return of opposition leaders Alfonso Robelo and Eden Pastora saying that both "are willing to stop fighting, if the Sandinist government guarantees free elections."

Meanwhile, representatives of six of the seven registered parties announced that they will second the motion to postpone the elections if it can contribute to peace.

It was also stated that if the CDN is registered, the Independent Liberal Party, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Popular Social Christian Party, the People Action Movement and the Democratic Conservative Party could form an alliance, which could be discussed next week.

Under these conditions, the FSLN would have to face the CDN, which advocates the western democratic system, on the one hand, and on the other, a center left alliance which seeks "a third way of development without submitting to the USSR or the United States."

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ MEETS USSR'S ARKHIPOV

FL212220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez met today at the Kremlin with Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, reported the PRELA News Agency.

During the meeting, the two leaders discussed Cuban-Soviet cooperation in various areas, which included complying with the trade accord between the two nations. Also discussed was Cuban-Soviet cooperation in various sectors until the year 2000 and the revising of investment programs. The meeting between Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Ivan Arkhipov was held in a cordial atmosphere, which characterizes relations between Cuba and the USSR.

CEMA MEETING CONCLUDES IN MOSCOW; NEXT IN HAVANA

FL212142 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Ten deputy chiefs of governments today signed in Moscow the protocol on agreements reached during the third meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee, which provides concrete measures for making decisions.

Chaired by Cuban Permanent Representative to the CEMA Executive Committee Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the meeting examined the documents which will be used by the 39th CEMA meeting to be held in our capital soon. Among the documents examined by the participants were those dealing with the progress of coordination of national plans for the period 1986-1990, and integral measures on long-term cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials. Other topics taken up in that meeting were those related with directives on improving multilateral cooperation.

During the meeting of the executive committee, the participants also discussed the development of multilateral economic, scientific, and technical organization between Yugoslavia and CEMA member countries. It was noted that Yugoslavia's participation in international organizations of the socialist integration system contributes to the growth of the economies of CEMA member countries. The meeting of the executive committee, held in Moscow, concluded with a farewell for Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and an invitation for the participants to meet again in Havana next October. In our country, the chiefs and deputy chiefs of governments of the socialist community will be able to verify the results of CEMA cooperation.

DOMENECH MEETS WITH FRG'S STOPH ON ENERGY

FL211042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] In Berlin, GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, have expressed satisfaction with the high level of bilateral economic relations. Both spoke of the economic and rational use of energy and its relation to the growth of national economic capability.

FLAVIO BRAVO RECEIVED BY BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

FL211028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The delegation headed by Flavio Bravo, president of the People's Government National Assembly [ANPP] has been received in Sofia by Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian Council of State. During the meeting, Zhivkov stressed the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and said the Cuban delegation was an expression of that friendship.

MALMIERCA MEETS SPANISH DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

PA220204 Havana International Serice in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca met with Leoncio Gonzalo Puente Ojeda, Spanish deputy foreign minister in Havana. They exchanged views on several international issues and expressed their satisfaction with the status of Spanish-Cuban relations.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH SPAIN TO REFINANCE DEBT

FL212340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GTM 21 Sep 84

[Text] An accord for refinancing Cuba's foreign debt has been signed in Madrid between the Cuban Government and Spain's Company of Credit Insurance [Compania de Seguros de Credito a la Exportacion], which is representing Spain. Both sides expressed satisfaction at successfully concluding negotiations, and supported continuing and increasing economic and trade relations between the two countries.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT HAILS MUTUAL RELATIONS

PA220311 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some news media on this continent and some agents of imperialism are promoting an extensive campaign to undermine the friendly relations that exist between Cuba and Mexico. Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid categorically rejected this campaign in recent statements to PRELA and said that relations with Cuba are excellent and that his government will continue to support these relations in every way possible.

President de la Madrid told PRELA that Latin America is very important to Mexico and that he hopes to meet with Fidel Castro again, as he has done with other Latin American leaders, to renew the friendship between them that was established in 1981 when De la Madrid visited Cuba as the finance minister in a previous Mexican Government.

De la Madrid said that on that occasion he was able to confirm that Fidel Castro was deeply convinced of Latin America's promising future and was also able to confirm Castro's political development by the respect he showed for other economic and social systems.

De la Madrid added that, historically, relations between Mexico and Cuba have been very cordial and mutually respectful. This has resulted in fruitful and significant exchanges in diverse fields in which the two countries are interested. Further on, he said that the existence of 17 agreements in diverse areas, including science, technology, commerce, industry, culture, education, air transportation, and tourism, confirms the importance of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

De la Madrid explained that commercial exchanges between Cuba and Mexico have reached $400 million. There are also two credit lines for a total of $55 million for products manufactured by the two countries.

Finally, he told PRELA that Mexico and Cuba have proven that with goodwill and mutual respect systems that are traditionally different can overcome any obstacle on behalf of cooperation and understanding.

The people of Cuba have not forgotten and will never forget that Mexico was the only Latin American country that did not sever relations with Cuba, despite the OAS' decision.

At that time, imperialism felt frustrated because, despite being a nuclear power, it was unable to defeat the Cuban revolution at the Bay of Pigs and instead exerted strong pressure on Latin American governments to support its anti-Cuban campaign.

In his message to the first congress of the Communist Party of Cuba held in 1975, Fidel Castro, main leader of the Cuban revolution, said: Once again I wish to pay tribute to the Mexican Government's loyalty, a characteristic that has prevailed from the time of Benito Juarez and was reenforced by the outstanding Lazaro Cardenas. Mexico's defiance of the OAS decision is homage to those illustrious statesmen.

We recall that Castro visited Mexico and President Luis Echeverria and Jose Lopez Portillo visited Cuba when U.S. imperialism had intensified its political and economic blockade against our country. This proves that Cuba and Mexico have solid and strong ties of friendship and cooperation, ties which President de la Madrid has promised to strengthen even further at a difficult and complex time for Latin America.

LEGAL POLICIES SYMPOSIUM HEARS FOREIGN SPEAKERS

FL212320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Judges, lawyers, and workers in the law field in the mountains of Nicaragua with rifles in hand who, along with the people, face imperialism's aggressions have sent a fraternal greeting to the symposium. This message was presented by the Nicaragua's Vice Minister of Justice Alba Luz Ramos during a special presentation at the first scientific symposium on legal policies and ideology and their relationship with the law, which is being held at the Palace of Conventions.

The vice minister said that after the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution, imperialism's aggressions have caused more than 7,000 deaths and losses of more than $130 million.

Ramos said that Nicaragua's law system was in a transition period, seeking a logical order to present laws.

Guillermo (Toriello), president of the anti-imperialist Tribunal of Our America, called on all the world's lawyers to unite their efforts in order for justice, freedom, and rights to prevail. At the symposium, (Toriello) emphasized that only the law could at present contain the militaristic and genocidal policies of imperialism.

Soviet professor Mikhail Invanovich (Episkotin) emphasized that in Cuba revolutionary socialistic legislation was firmly guaranteed, based on the concrete relationship between state and party.

Also speaking at the morning session of the symposium were UN official Minouro Chikita, and Dr Herbert Bowman, GDR Academy of Sciences professor.

U.S. Delegation Greeted

FL202322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Politburo members Blas Roca and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presided over the opening of the first scientific symposium on legal policies and ideology and their relationship with the law, which is being held at Havana's Palace of Conventions.

Dr Francisco Varona de Duque-Estrada, vice president of the organizing committee, welcomed some 400 participants, and gave a special welcome to the U.S. delegation members, who are present in spite of Reagan's threats.

GRANMA CHARGES U.S. 'MILITARIZING' GRENADA

PA220054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, 21 Sep (AFP) -- The newspaper GRANMA, organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, charged today that the United States is intensively militarizing the island of Grenada.

According to the paper, members of the Grenadian Royal Police are receiving special training for incorporation into antisubversive paramilitary units in the near future. GRANMA added that British instructors may also participate in this training. The paper added that the training is taking place in the area close to the Point Saline Airport. GRANMA notes that prior to the U.S. invasion of the island, U.S. President Ronald Regan protrayed the construction of that airport by Cubans as evidence of Soviet-Cuban expansion in the region.

Finally, GRANMA said that after the invasion in October 1983, the United States increased its control of Grenada, particularly by the systematic infiltration of labor unions, the liberal professions, political groups and the state apparatus.

GRENADA ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER

PA212020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] According to an announcement by Governor General Paul Scoon, elections in Grenada, a country occupied by the United States, will be held on 3 December. He did not say whether U.S. Marines would be in charge of watching over the elections or if this task would be carried out by troops from the eastern Caribbean countries that supported the U.S. military intervention in Grenada in October 1983. Grenadian progressive forces charged that conditions for holding elections in the country do not exist because the invading troops must first withdraw. Another report from St George's disclosed that Grenadian union leader Chester Humphrey may be extradited arbitrarily to the United States. He was imprisoned by the occupation forces.

DANIEL, HUMBERTO ORTEGA CITED ON MIG PURCHASE

PA212154 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Report by Luis Cabrera, PRELA correspondent in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] Nicaragua's announcement of its intention to purchase MIG airplanes has generated speculation worldwide. Here is Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra on the subject:

[Begin Daniel Ortega recording] We have always been very clear in stating that Nicaragua needs interceptor planes, fighter planes for interception, and they could very well be MIG's. It is Nicaragua's sovereign right to purchase combat planes, defense planes, planes to block the supply lines of the counterrevolution, which are the supply lines of the CIA, planes to confront the CIA planes that come to kill Nicaraguans.

For example, if we already had MIG's in Nicaragua, those three planes they sent to bomb Santa Clara, the planes that killed the girls, would not have been able to leave Nicaraguan territory. They would have been destroyed on Nicaraguan territory. [end recording]

For his part, Commander Humberto Ortega said the following on his return to Nicaragua from Mexico about whether the purchase of MIG's could be negotiated with the U.S. Administration:

[Begin Humberto Ortega recording] The revolutionary government, the Sandinist Directorate, has decided to create an army to defend our sovereignty and our revolution. This army, which is fundamentally for ground operations, is complemented with a navy, and an air force. Over the past few years, we have worked at building our Air Force, which is a modest but indispensable complement to our ground forces, which are the fundamental forces for the defense of our country. To this end, we have been working on two main projects: the construction of the Punta Huete Airport, as we all know, and the training of our pilots. At the same time, the government has been making arrangements to purchase the planes that will enable the Nicaraguan revolutionary government to have its air forces, which is a legitimate right of any country. [end recording]

NICARAGUA AGREES TO SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA222140 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Nicaragua has accepted the revised Contadora Document on Peace and Cooperation in Central America totally and completely. It warned, however, that as long as U.S. aggression against that country persists, the Sandinist government will take whatever measures are necessary to defend itself.

In a letter to the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, the four member countries of the Contadora Group, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, notes that any agreement among the five Central American nations to guarantee peace and security in the area will be sufficient only if it counts on a formal and binding commitment by the United States to end its aggression in the area.

Nicaragua also feels that it is not necessary to introduce any amendments or modifications into the revised Contadora Document, which was drafted after an intensive process of consultation and a broad exchange of views with all governments on the Central American isthmus.

Ortega adds in his letter that the presentation of new amendments would result in unending discussions and would only serve to hinder the achievement of peace, which the Central American peoples are so rightfully and urgently demanding.

Meanwhile, the FSLN has proposed in Managua to revoke the suspension of the legal status of three opposition parties so they be allowed to register in order to participate in the elections on 4 November.

In a communique, the FSLN demands a special meeting of the National Council of Political Parties in order to temporarily suspend the measure against the Social Democratic Party, Social Christian Party, and the Constitutionalist Liberal Party. These parties, which are members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, did not register during the period set by the Supreme Electoral Council. If the FSLN's proposal is accepted, three parties will be legally qualified to participate in the elections.

The communique adds that the decision adopted by the FSLN National Directorate seeks to undercut the U.S. Government's aggressive policy and to test the real democratic calling of these parties.

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS RECEIVES SPANISH SUPPORT

PA152129 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Spain and Angola have demanded respect for Angola's southern border and an end to aggressions through the southern border and South Africa's racist policy.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said at a news conference in Madrid, Spain, that the occupation of Namibia, the terrorist bands, and the presence of South African troops in the south of Angola are a constant threat to his country.

Dos Santos explained that because of the existing situation, Cuban troops cannot be asked to leave, a condition the United States is demanding prior to normalizing relations. He also stated that since 1981 South Africa has been illegally occupying a portion of Angolan territory, but that despite this situation his government has not refused to hold talks with Pretoria.

During his visit to Spain President Dos Santos signed several agreements with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, such as approval of funds for Angola's industrial development and for Spanish cooperation in the fields of transportation, education, fisheries, and commercial exchange.

Spain was the last country visited by President Dos Santos during a tour of Western European countries which included France and Italy.

GRANMA VIEWS AIRLINE COMPANY'S DIFFICULTIES

PA220350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, 21 Sep (AFP) -- The airline company Cubana de Aviacion is experiencing serious technical and passenger service problems, GRANMA, the Communist Party of Cuba's newspaper, admitted today. According to the newspaper, these problems include the frequent suspension of flights, poor information given to the passengers, loss of baggage, and a lack of service.

On the technical aspect, GRANMA said that although it has modern planes, Cubana de Aviacion cannot maintain them because it does not have the equipment. Most repairs are done in workshops that have not been renovated since 1959, GRANMA commented.

The paper also said that the installations at the Jose Marti Airport in Havana are in no condition to properly handle passengers from domestic and international flights. The arrival of four large passenger planes immediately causes congestion, GRANMA pointed out.

According to an official report, the airport cannot handle more than 250 passengers an hour. Plans for modernizing the airport call for this figure to be increased to 2,000 passengers an hour, but this will require a $250-million investment and is therefore out of the question for the time being, GRANMA indicated.

GRANMA ARTICLE PRAISES DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

PA212029 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA devotes the second page of its Friday issue to highlighting the people's constant activity to defend their achievements and give a firm response to any military adventure against our country by Washington.

The lead article refers to the building of fortifications and shelters to which Cuba has devoted important efforts, based on Vietnam's experience in facing U.S. air attacks.

Regarding this, GRANMA stresses that each Vietnamese had three air raid shelters at his disposal, and this lessened the number of civilian casualties caused by the criminal incursions of the U.S. Air Force.

Also, under the title "The Youths Are Not Intimidated in the Face of Responsibility," GRANMA's second page includes reportage on a self-propelled anti-aircraft gun unit, known as (Silkas), whose members obtained excellent results in recent war maneuvers. In conclusion, GRANMA praised the presence of women in FAR's regular units, in which they perform complete and varied tasks.

VILMA ESPIN ADDRESSES VILLA CLARA FMC MEETING

FL211320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] From Manicaragua, we are reporting for Informacion Politica [name of news program]. Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has presided over the Municipal FMC Assessment and Election meeting, being held in Villa Clara in preparation for the fourth FMC congress. A motion from the floor was made to read the assessment report to the 249 delegates at the meeting, representing 20,536 Villa Clara women.

The delegates expressed opinions and requests about the lack of child care centers, the role of women in leadership cadres, the social orientation of adolescents, strengthening of the Fighting Mothers Movement and the Home-School Line [Linea Hogar-Escuela], and participation in political work by peasant women and employment policies.

At various points during the discussion of the report, Vilma Espin offered her analyses. She said women now play important roles as delegates and deputies in the People's government and they should increase their participation in the tasks of government.

ACOSTA, FERNANDEZ ATTEND CDR CEREMONY

FL211335 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1210 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Armando Acosta, alternate member of the Politburo and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], attended the ceremony held by the Ministry of Education in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the CDR. At the ceremony, presided over by Jose Ramon Fernandez, Central Committee member and minister of education, it was stressed that the combined work of the CDR and the Ministry of Education has been fruitful. The CDR's contribution in the fields of blood donations, recovery of raw materials, and revolutionary guard-related activites was also stressed.

Pinar del Rio To Host Event

FL211206 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] More than 80,000 members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] will participate in the national celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the CDR by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The celebration will be held in Pinar del Rio Province on the evening of 27 September.

The inhabitants of Pinar del Rio Province earned the privilege of hosting the traditional people's celebration which, for the first time, will be held outside the city of Havana. They did so with the magnificent results achieved by the CDR members of our westernmost province in 1983, when they won first place in the CDR socialist emulation contest, and various Pinar del Rio cities were included in the 169 vanguard cities in Cuba.

ANAP PRESIDENT PRESIDES OVER COMMEMORATIVE EVENT

FL221320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], has presided over the main ceremony commemorating the 26th anniversary of the First Congress of Peasants in Arms, held in Soledad, Mayari Arriba, Santiago. The ANAP director briefly described the transcendental event that took place in 1958 in the historical territory of the Second Eastern Front Frank Pais, under the orders of Raul Castro.

VEIGA PRESIDES OVER LABOR AWARDS CEREMONIES

FL221338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The main ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Labor Councils [Consejos de Trabajo] has been held in Havana. Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], presided.

Veiga praised the work of the councils since they were founded and stressed the work they have done in defense of the workers, the prestige and authority they have acquired, and the number of cases they have resolved.

Veiga later presided over the ceremony at which the Jesus Mendez medal was awarded to 124 founding members of the Labor Councils. The CTC awards the medal to outstanding labor leaders.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN -- The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba has appointed Comrade Amadeo Blanco Valdes-Fauly Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan. At the time of his appointment, Blanco Valdes-Fauly held the post of vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. [Text] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 1210 GMT 21 Sep 84 PY]

BARBADOS

ADAMS OBJECTS TO WORLD BANK LOAN EXCLUSION

FL202017 Bridgetown CANA in English 1729 GMT 20 Sep 84

[By Bertram Niles]

[Text] Toronto, Sep 20, CANA -- Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados has rebuked a now suspended move by the World Bank to exclude countries like Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago from loans for development projects because of their superior economic performance. This year the bank sought to graduate four small Commonwealth island states because their per capita income was well above the 410 U.S. dollars determined for low-income countries. The bank argued that the Caribbean islands had a sufficient credit worthiness to allow them to borrow money on the international market. Barbados has borrowed more than 50 million U.S. dollars from the bank.

In a lead off to a closed door discussion on the bank at a meeting here of Commonwealth finance ministers, Adams put forward the following two reasons why the bank move was considered objectionable:

Gross National Product (GNP) per capita is totally unacceptable and inadequate as a single all-purpose indicator since it does not reflect the underlying social and economic condition of a country, particularly, in the case of very small countries, their high vulnerability to adverse external conditions; and

There are grounds for considering that graduating a country against its wishes may violate the articles and potentially damage the image of the bank as a development institution and the prospects of the country to attract assistance from other non-commerical sources.

Last week, Adams said, the bank accepted a compromise which involves a change in the process whereby the board would have been required to make a formal determination on the future status of a high income borrower. In implementing a programme of future lending to such countries, management must seek agreement with the country on the size, content, and phasing of that programme. Further, lending should not be terminated solely on the basis of the borrower reaching a pre-determined GNP per capita benchmark, the Barbados prime minister explained.

Whether the compromise will succeed, he added, would be determined by the bank's sensitivity in implementing the new guidelines and its regard for the economies of the individual borrowers. I would not want to see graduation through the back door by a policy of imposing stricter project criteria on higher income countries which have projects that might be fully bankable in the hands of others, Adams said.

The Barbados prime minister, however, appeared to come out against suggestions by developing countries who have lobbied for the bank's development of a medium-term economic adjustment loan programme that would complement the shorter-term balance of payments assistance provided by the IMF. Such non-project lending, which now takes up about seven to 10 percent of bank lending, had proved to be costly in view of the protracted nature of the negotiations, he said.

Adams appealed for further funds for the bank, including to its interest-free arm, the International Development Association, if the bank is to maintain its pivotal role as a major financial institution.

He urged his colleagues to support moves by the bank to mobilise emergency funds for Sub-Saharan Africa which has been suffering from drought and famine.

GRENADA

SCOON ANNOUNCES 3 DECEMBER AS ELECTION DAY

FL210216 Bridgetown CANA in English 0030 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sept 20, CANA -- Grenada's interim government tonight announced December 3 as the date for the island's first general election in eight years. Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, who made the announcement in a radio broadcast, said he would invite observers from the United Nations, the Commonwealth, and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Sir Paul urged Grenadians to "cast away all doubts and fears" about the poll. He called on the nearly 50,000 registered voters to go out and freely cast their ballots for "a new beginning, a new dawn and for unity in our country...for higher standards of morality in public life." Grenadians, he said, should vote for "five years of peace and steady economic growth under the leadership of a government made of selfless, hard-working, humble, and honest men and women who will put their country before self."

Grenadians last went to the polls December 7, 1976, when the then ruling Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of Prime Minister Eric Gairy won nine of the 15 seats. The other six went to an alliance of three political parties formed to fight the then entrenched Gairy.

Reaction 'Cautious'

FL212216 Bridgetown CANA in English 2149 GMT 21 Sep 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sept 21, CANA, -- Grenadians today reacted, for the most part, cautiously to last night's announcement that general elections to return the island to constitutional government would be held December 3. The elections, the first in eight years, follow last October's U.S.-led intervention after bloody factional infighting developed within the island's revolutionary government that had seized power in a 1979 leftist coup.

"I find it's too close to Christmas, and even my brother is saying so, too," remarked a female employee at a large private sector concern here. For a female civil servant, recalling the nightmare of last October's Army killings, her main fear was that there might be a repetition of violence in the campaign. "I had a tense Christmas last year with all the killings on the (Army) Fort, and to face another Christmas this year if there is violence in the elections would be terrible," she said.

But the governor-general's announcement of the date in a 15-minute radio broadcast last night was greeted with a broad smile by Sir Eric Gairy, leader of the Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), whose administration was the victim of the 1979 coup. "Nobody is going to stop the Grenada United Labor Party from winning. We are going to sweep the polls," said the 62-year-old Gairy who himself is not contesting the election.

Besides the GULP, at least three other parties are expected to field candidates. The main fight, however, will be between the GULP and the newly-formed New National Party (NNP), a coalition of three centrist parties. "The date has been announced and we are all getting ready for it," was the only comment of NNP leader Herbert Blaize, a one-time Grenada chief minister.

Quite a few Grenadians declined comment when asked by the Caribbean News Agency (CANA), but the overwhelming hope of those who did was that the election would produce a government that would enhance the island's stability. For an unemployed ex-soldier of the revolutionary government's disbanded Army, his hope was that the new government would provide job opportunities so that persons like himself would be able to support their families.

NNP To Begin Campaign

FL221632 Bridgetown CANA in English 1600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sep 22, CANA -- Campaigning for Grenada's December 3 general elections kicks off tomorrow with the recently formed New National Party (NNP) of ex'Chief Minister Herbert Blaize presenting its full slate of 15 candidates at a public meeting here. The NNP, an amalgam of three centrist parties, is seen here as the main challenger to the front-running Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) headed by charismatic former Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

NNP sources said today the party had overcome differences which had surfaced over the selection of two of its candidates. A high level party meeting last night decided against any changes. "Our original slate of candidates is unchanged," the source said, "and they will be presented, as planned, at a public meeting at Grenville on Sunday."

Blaize said that at the executive meeting there has been a call for a review of the selection of Grace Duncan, a small business operator, for the St James constituency, and Pope McClean for the St Andrews North East constituency. But after a review by the steering committee a decision was taken not to make any changes.

The NNP is made up of Blaize's Grenada National Party; the National Democratic Party, headed by economist George Brizan, and the Grenada Democratic Movement of law lecturer Dr Francis Alexis. The alliance was agreed to at a meeting late last month on Union Island in the Grenadines.

The forthcoming poll will be the first here since December 1976, when Gairy's GULP won nine of the 15 seats. In 1979, Gairy was ousted by the then opposition New Jewel Movement (NJM) in a coup. The NJM itself was removed from power in an October 19 military takeover that paved the way for a U.S.-led military intervention to restore order.

Elections Supervisor Cited

FL221640 Bridgetown CANA in English 1607 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sep 22, CANA -- Grenada's elections supervisor Roy Chasteau has joined Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon in calling for an incident-free campaign for the December 3 general elections on this 133-square-mile east Caribbean island. Chasteau told CANA last night he wished those persons seeking political office in the elections, which are to return Grenada to constitutional rule, will refrain from inciting supporters into violence.

If the candidates concentrate on the "real issues" facing the country and not on verbal attacks on their opponents there was every possibility that Grenadians would listen to this type of campaigning, the elections supervisor said.

Five parties are expected to face the polls in this the first general election here since a coup in 1979 unseated the last elected government. Fifteen parliamentary seats are at stake and just under 50,000 people are on the voters list.

Sir Paul, in a broadcast to the nation Thursday night announcing the election date, appealed to the political leaders to ensure that there was no malice in the electioneering. The governor-general also said he would invite the Commonwealth, United Nations, and Organisation of American States to send officials to observe the elections.

According to Chasteau, under Grenadian law, the supervisor of elections is responsible for overseeing the conduct of the poll and, as such, could indicate to candidates that their form of campaigning is not in the best interest of free and fair elections.

JAMAICA

PNP CALLS FOR NEW ELECTIONS, SEAGA REFUSES

FL201828 Bridgetown CANA in English 1652 GMT 20 Sep 84

[By Paget De Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 20, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition Peoples National Party (PNP) opened its annual conference here last night with renewed calls for fresh general elections, but in Canada, Prime Minister Edward Seaga was declaring that he has no intentions of calling an early poll. In fact, Seaga indicated that he intended to serve until 1989, when elections would be constitutionally due, and that he needed the time to tackle Jamaica's economic problems.

Seaga called snap general elections last December to take advantage of popular support of Jamaica's role in the military intervention in Grenada, as well as to have a mandate to implement economic austerity programmes. But the PNP boycotted the elections, charging that the government had used an outdated register that disfranchised more than 100,000 persons who would have gained the vote since the 1980 general elections. It argued that Seaga had reneged on a 1980 pledge by both parties not to hold any further general elections here before the implementation of reform to eliminate bogus voting. The major element of those reforms is a voter-identification card with thumb prints, for which registration was taking place when the election was called. The start of distribution of these cards is coinciding with the PNP conference, and the election issue is a major focus of delegates.

"I say to Seaga: If you care one shred for Jamaica, then be prepared as soon as the I.D. cards are ready to call elections now," PNP Leader Michael Manley declared to thousands of cheering supporters in Kingston's National Arena. "It is in the context of that demand that I have much pleasure in declaring the 46th annual conference of the People's National Party officially open," the former prime minister added.

Opinion polls last December indicated that with an updated voters list the PNP could have won the election, and observers here say that the party's chances would have improved with the worsening economic situation and the austerity measures implemented by Seaga as part of an International Monetary Fund (IMF) stabilisation programme.

However, Prime Minister Seaga, in Toronto for the Commonwealth finance ministers conference, was quoted by the Jamaica Information Service as saying there would be no early general elections here. "The next general elections will be, at the latest, January 10, 1989," he was quoted as telling Jamaicans at a reception. January 1989 would be the constitutional limit for Seaga, who controls all the seats in the 60-member House of Representatives, to call an election, but his statement left room for a possible earlier poll. Radio correspondents reporting on the Seaga speech said he indicated that he intended to serve his full term as he had a mandate to deal with the economic problems.

The prime minister said the PNP stayed out of the December elections because it was not prepared. "They would have won a few more seats in parliament, but they would have got a beating," Seaga said. He said that at the time the PNP had argued the new identification system could have been ready in two months, but that they were now just complete. Distribution was not expected to be completed until December, he said. Seaga said that the government's desire to hold general elections last December "for reasons known (economic), could not have been made to wait one year."

FORMER VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PNP MEETING

FL211910 Bridgetown CANA in English 1727 GMT 21 Sep 84

[By Paget De Freitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 21, CANA -- Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has urged Nicaragua's Sandinist leaders to proceed with next year's planned elections to prove to the world they have "support by votes" and fulfill their promise of establishing a plural society. At the same time, he warned that Latin America would not accept United States military intervention in Nicaragua, and strongly supported the concept of a regional debtors' club so that the countries of the hemisphere could from a unified position help dictate terms for solving their massive debt problem.

Andres Perez told a public session of the annual conference of the Peoples National Party (PNP) last night that the possibility of the widening of the Central American conflict and the debt crisis were the greatest threats to the emergence and strengthening of democracy and sovereignty in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Saying that the Nicaraguan elections would be a "definitive step in Latin American destiny," the ex-Venezuelan leader said: "The Sandinists must prove to the world that they have support by votes. If the Nicaraguan election process fails, it will give the enemy an opportunity for armed intervention. We must send a clear message that we will not accept any military intervention in Nicaragua."

Perez' Democratic Action and the PNP are fraternal parties within the Socialist International (SI), of which both he and PNP leader Michael Manley are vice presidents. Both men also share a personal friendship, and during their coinciding tenure in office, Jamaica and Venezuela strengthened relations. Venezuela bought Jamaica's bauxite and alumina for its smelting plant.

It was in the context of the need to develop and deepen relations among all language groups in Latin America that Perez spoke, saying that "the destinies of our peoples are linked." He bemoaned the lack of communication between the countries of the region, which he felt left the English-speaking Caribbean relatively uniformed about the real situation in Central America.

"The information is partial and fragmentary because the international news services do not invest the time and resources to adequately project the region to the world," he said. "We have to overcome that problem and, in the near future, we have to create our own news agencies to inform the rest of the world what is happening in our region."

Unlike what was [word indistinct] he added, the conflict in Central America was not about communism or anti-communism. Neither is it an East-West issue, though the force of bloc politics had brought American, Soviet, and Cuban involvement, he said. The turmoil in the region was over an attempt to end a history of exploitation and to conquer liberty, he said.

"The Sandinist revolution is a struggle of a people against humiliation ad exploitation." Perez said: "It is not for the U.S. and the Soviet Union to solve the Central American problem...and to attempt to resolve Latin American democracy." There has to be, as with the attempts of the Contadora process, "Latin American solutions to Latin American problems."

In the perception of the former Venezuelan president, the Latin American debt crisis was as much a tinder box as the Central American conflict. Latin America has a combined debt of over 350 billion dollars (U.S.).

At the same time, the region last year exported 35 billion dollars in interest and profits, against total inflows of five billion dollars. The net outflow of 30 billion dollars was about 50 per cent of combined savings for Latin American countries and 40 per cent of the value of their exports.

Perez warned that if there was not a coming to grips with the crisis, governments would hardly be able to stem the turmoil and violence that would be spawned by "the humiliating experiences trying to be forced on us by the industrialised countries." He added: "We have to have a system of Latin American solidarity that says (to the industrialised countries), you receive a reasonable portion of our export or we don't pay because we cannot afford to pay and you will be responsible for the tragedy that the world will have come to pass."

Perez said that the Latin American nations and persons pushing this idea were not seeking confrontation with the United States or Europe. "We only want to be understood and respected."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH THAILAND

FL212156 Bridgetown CANA in English 1908 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 21, CANA -- Jamaica and Thailand today announced they were establishing diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The simultaneous announcement in Kingston and Bangkok coincided with a visit by Thailand's Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

Sawetsila arrived yesterday on a three-day official visit for talks with his Jamaican counterpart and acting prime minister, Hugh Shearer.

A joint statement said the ambassadorial relationship between the two countries was effective from September 10, and the accreditation of ambassadors "will be mutually agreed on between the two governments."

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SECURITY MINISTER -- Dr Neville Gallimore has been appointed the new Jamaican Minister of Social Security. [Summary] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Sep 84 p 2 FL]

ROK AMBASSADOR -- Jamaican Minister of Foreign Affairs Hugh Shearer has received at the ministry the new ROK Ambassador to Jamaica, Dr [Pak Min-su]. [Summary] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Sep 84 p 14 FL]

CONSULTATIONS CONTINUE WITH IMF ON ECONOMY

F1202108 Bridgetown CANA in English 1823 GMT 20 Sep 84

[By Bertram Niles]

[Text] Toronto, Sep 20, CANA -- Guyana says it is continuing consultations on economic policy with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) although the country's indebtedness to the fund prevents any significant balance of payments support.

The Caribbean Community (Caricom) state, which is unable to settle much of its debt because of parlous finances, is negotiating with a consortium of commercial banks to defer payment on a debt of about 40 million dollars, Finance Minister Carl Greenidge told CANA. But Greenidge, who is attending the Commonwealth finance ministers meeting here, said any agreement on rescheduling of debts to the Paris Club of industrialised countries would depend on an IMF pact. He added: "We are not in a position to finalise any agreement (with the IMF) for a variety of reasons, partly because of the paucity of resources that the fund can make available at the moment, partly because of our own indebtedness to the fund. However, in May, there was a fund team which came to Guyana looking at the updating of statistics and consulting on policies that will be implemented during the course of the year and over the next few weeks we shall be speaking to the fund in connection with policies and the 1985 budget...seeking advice and so forth. Formally, because we are in arrears, we are not in a position to carry out any negotiations. That is the letter of the law as it stands."

Greenidge was unable to say how much Guyana owed the fund from previous agreements but said the amount is significant. He said that to repay principal and interest on its massive foreign debt would require about 20 percent of Guyana's foreign exchange earnings. We just don't have the funds, Greenidge said, who at the relatively young age of 35 was last given the arduous task of steering Guyana's economy out of near bankruptcy. The country, he said, hopes to expand barter arrangements in 1985 to help its secure capital goods and equipment in the absence of hard currency.

Asked how Guyana can manage without IMF support, Greenidge said its ability to exist does not depend on a deal with the fund. The country will have to seek assistance from wherever it can.

On whether Guyanese can look forward to further austerity measures, he said government had been able to hold the economic situation in terms of its balance of payments and the fiscal deficit, and improvements in the economy were anticipated this year and in 1985. He gave no specific projections but referred to this year's first sugar crop, the best since 1981, and improvements in the bauxite industry which is critically short of spare parts. Greenidge said efforts are underway to remedy this. There needs to be a sustained effort to increase production, he added.

GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE TWO SOVIET-MADE PLANES

PA220400 Paris AFP in Spanish 2312 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, 21 Sep (AFP) -- THE CATHOLIC STANDARD today reported that the Guyanese Government has decided to purchase two Soviet-made planes to replace the Boeing 707 that flew to New York before its flights were canceled by U.S. authorities due to noise level. The newspaper stated that Guyanese Vice President Hamilton Green, who has just returned from the Soviet Union and Romania, made tha arrangements for the purchase. The two Soviet-made passenger planes will be operating by late this year, the newspaper added.

ECUADOR

PRESIDENT SUBMITS ECONOMIC BILL TO CONGRESS

PA221719 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero has submitted to the National Congress an economic bill he terms urgent, which proposes the reform of Articles 66 and 113 of the Monetary System Law. The bill seeks to empower the Monetary Board to authorize the Central Bank and the country's banking and financial institutions to expand the quotas and deadlines for stabilization credits beyond the limit established in Article 66 of the Monetary System Law. As is already known, stabilization credits are those granted by the Central Bank for refinancing the external private debt.

DELEGATIONS TO ATTEND IMF, WORLD BANK ASSEMBLIES

PA211411 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero issued an executive decree establishing the official delegation which traveled to Washington yesterday, Thursday, to participate in the IMF and World Bank annual assemblies. They will also begin talks with the IMF and private banks. The delegation that will participate in the 21st meeting of Latin American, Philippine, and Spanish governors to the IMF and World Bank, which will be held in Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, is comprised of Central Bank Manager Carlos Julio Emanuel and Deputy Public Credit Secretary (Alfredo Cordero Crespo). The Ecuadoran delegation that will attend the IMF preliminary assembly will be comprised of the same two representatives and Finance Minister Francisco Swett, Monetary Board President Raul Clemente Huerta, presidency economic adviser (Alberto Dahik), Central Bank adviser (Marcos Espinel), and National Development Council [Conade] Director Oswaldo Davila.

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES DEBT REFINANCING AGREEMENT

PA221243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Caracas, 22 Sep (AFP) -- President Jaime Lusinchi announced today that Venezuela and the Committee of Banks have reached agreement on the refinancing of Venezuela's public foreign debt.

Lusinchi arrived in the United States this morning. He announced the agreement by telephone and said that this victory for the government and the country is due to the negotiations headed by businessman Carlos Guillermo Rangel, under the direct guidance of Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua.

Lusinchi's remarks were broacast by Caracas radio stations and confirmed by newspaper sources in New York. The Venezuelan president will address the UN General Assembly next Tuesday and meet with President Ronald Reagan and other heads of state. It was learned unofficially that the refinancing encompasses $20.75 billion and represents 94 percent of the country's public foreign debt. Payment terms will be 12 and 1/2 years, according to unofficial government sources. The details of the agreement will soon be made public by Acting President Octavio Lepage, who has called for a press conference.